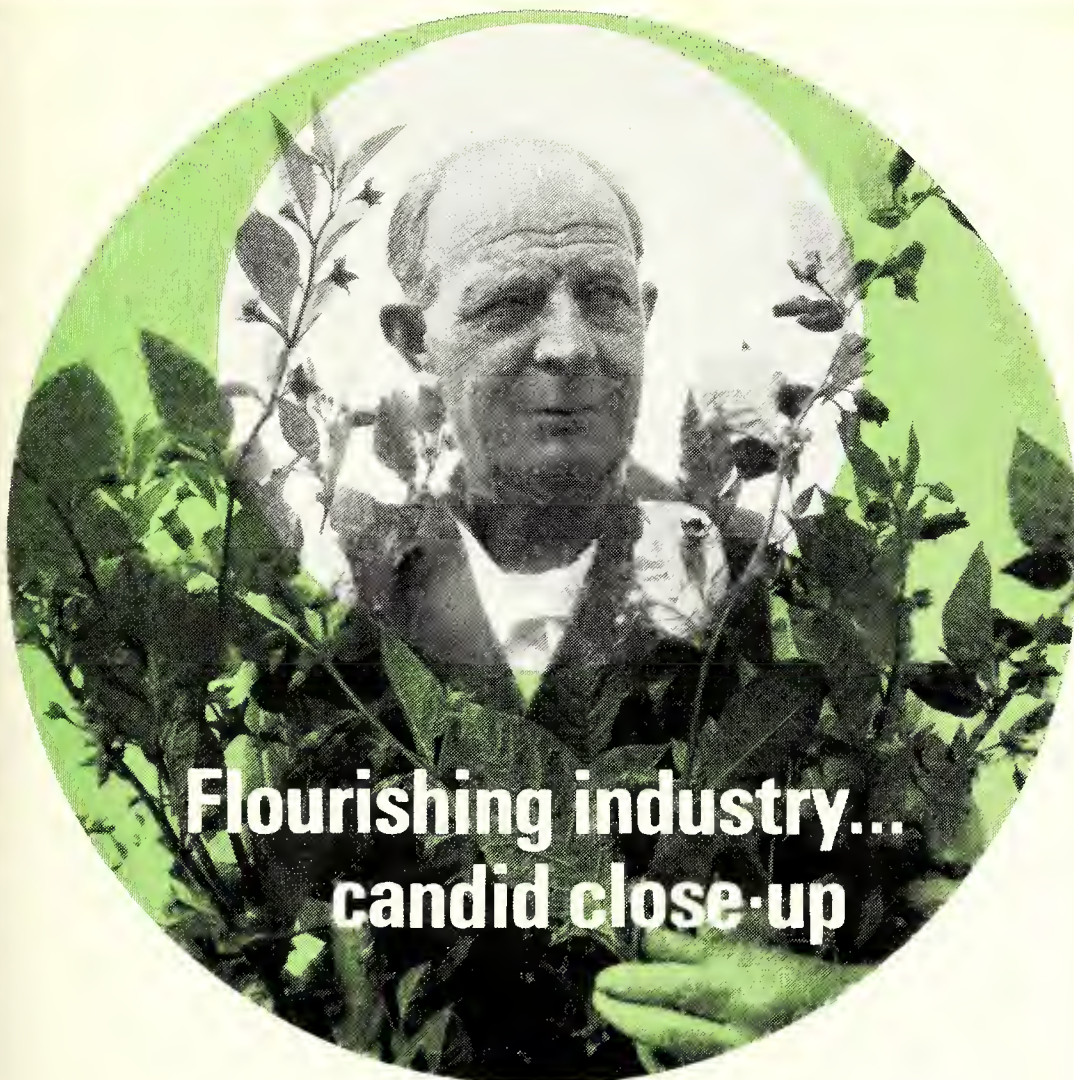


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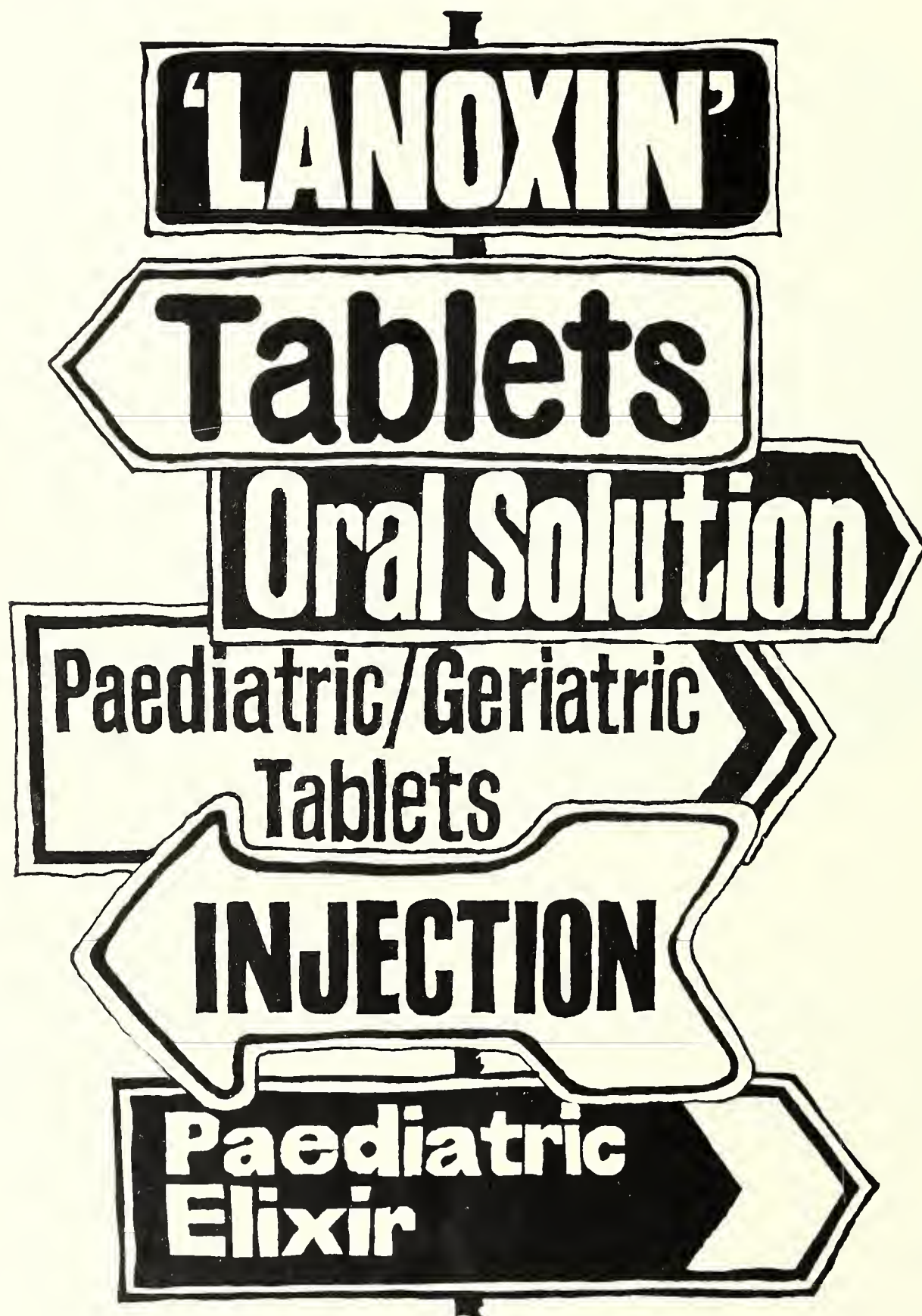
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CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

111th year of publication Vol. 192 No. 4680

The newsweekly for Pharmacy

CONTENTS

Families spent more on medicines in 1968	369
Statutory Committee on 'supervision'	370
The outlook for health centres	371
ICI drugs leaping ahead in Europe	372
The Xrayser column: Treatment of trivial illness	373
Pharmaceuticals help Fisons	374
New Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme	376
NPU executive annual meeting	377
Irish Pharmaceutical Congress	379
Comment ☐ Policy in selling poisons ☐ All-Ireland man-power crisis	381
Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland annual meeting	382
C&D interview with Professor Scowen	383
Two tiers for retail pharmacy	384-5
Cosmetic Chemists Society discusses gums and thickeners	386

Appointments	374	New Products	387
Bonus Offers	390	News of the Week	369
Books	380	On Television Next Week	389
Coming Events	391	Patents	391
Company News	374	People	375
Deaths	375	Photographic Review	388
Irish News	372	Professional News	376
Legal Reports	375	Promotions	389
Letters	380	Sport	373
Medical Press	391	Trade Marks	391
News in Brief	373	Trade News	390
Classified advertisements	15	Westminster Report	376
		Index to advertisers	18

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Dr A. Spinks, pictured above, is a deputy chairman and research director of ICI Pharmaceuticals Division. See "ICI Drugs Leaping Ahead in Europe," page 372

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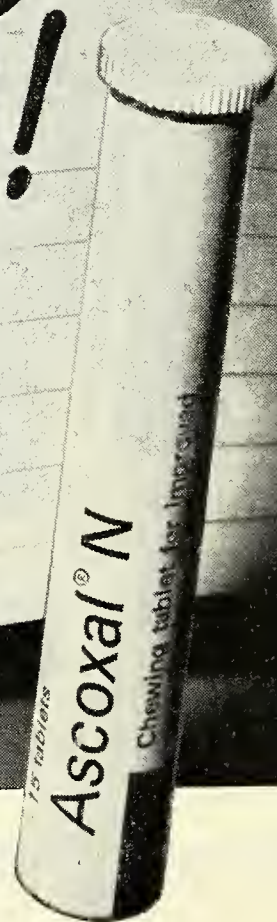
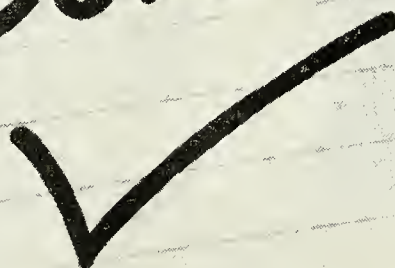
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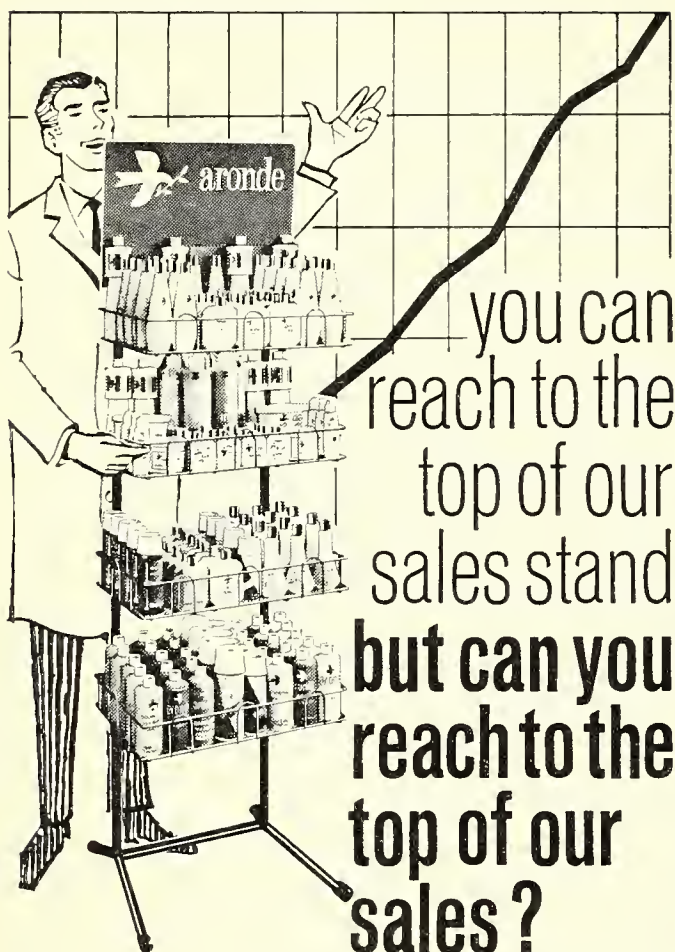
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Families spent more on medicines in '68

Average weekly household expenditure on medicines and surgical goods rose from 2.16s in 1967 to 2.41s in 1968, according to the Department of Productivity and Employments' "Family Expenditure Survey report for 1968" (HM Stationery Office, price £1 12s 6d).

In the same period there was a rise in expenditure on toilet requisites and cosmetics from 4.69s to 5.13s. There was, however, a drop in spending on photographic goods, etc—from 2.16s to 1.95s.

The survey is based on records of income and expenditure provided by 7,176 households and the findings are presented in tables showing the average amount spent in a week by each household on commodities and services, classified according to household

income, income and composition of household, administration area and to the occupation of the head of the household.

Some statistical information drawn from the tables is given below. The group headed "Medicines and surgical goods" also includes National Health Service charges (prescription charges were reintroduced in June, 1968). "Medical, dental and nursing fees" covers National Health Service payments to dentists and all private fees.

WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	Medicines and surgical goods 1	Toiletries, cosmetics, etc. 2	Optical and photographic goods 3	Medical, dental and nursing fees 4
Household Income	s	s	s	s
Under £6	0.86	0.88	0.77	0.10
£ 6 but under £ 8	0.98	0.93	0.32	0.05
£ 8 " " £10	1.35	1.59	0.12	1.24
£10 " " £15	1.89	2.31	0.65	0.56
£15 " " £20	2.20	3.25	0.76	0.82
£20 " " £25	2.31	4.30	1.89	1.40
£25 " " £30	2.66	5.11	1.58	0.84
£30 " " £35	2.52	5.59	1.87	0.82
£35 " " £40	2.53	6.78	2.64	1.23
£40 " " £50	2.89	7.86	3.06	1.39
£50 " " £60	2.85	8.57	3.58	1.16
£60 or more	4.13	11.22	5.80	2.88
All households	2.41	5.13	1.95	1.07

COMPARISON OF AVERAGES (ALL HOUSEHOLDS) FOR THREE-YEAR PERIODS

	1	2	3	4
1962-64	2.33	3.71	1.16	1.04
1963-65	2.26	3.97	1.29	1.25
1964-66	2.17	4.21	1.42	1.19
1965-67	2.11	4.47	1.77	1.21
1966-68	2.21	4.76	1.93	1.14

British moves on cyclamates ban

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was expected to make a statement on the use of cyclamates in food later this week, following a ban announced in the United States.

The Ministry was expecting to receive details of the evidence upon which the ban was made—understood to relate to demonstration of genetic changes induced by cyclamates in rats and deformities induced in chick embryos. The evidence will be placed before the pharmacology subcommittee of the Ministry's Food Additives and Contaminants Committee.

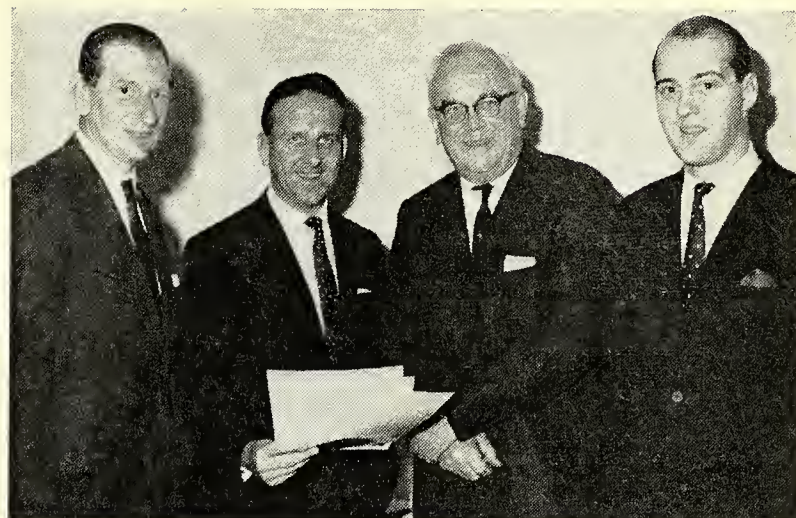
A recent Ministry survey showed that use of cyclamates

is confined to soft drinks and sweetening tablets. Intake in Britain was confirmed as being well below the accepted level recommended by the World Health Organisation — 50 mg daily per kg body weight.

Boots' ethicals miss strike

The strike of drivers and loading bay workers at Boots Ltd Beeston and Nottingham warehouses is not affecting supplies to chemists of the company's medical products.

A union undertaking has been given that delivery of medical supplies will be allowed. Non-ethicals may be affected, however, including products distributed by Lenbrook Laboratories.



Four members of the nine-man export team now touring South America to promote British pharmaceuticals (see C&D, October 18, p 347). The team includes Mr Brian Longfellow (left), a senior official of the Department of Health and Social Security; Mr Derek Holt of Riker Laboratories; Mr Michael Kirkness of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry; and Mr David Ward of Ward Blenkinsop & Co Ltd.

Population warning

The Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security strikes a note of concern at the dangers inherent in "the population explosion" in his annual report.

Local health authorities were asked to report by March 1968, on action taken or proposed after the Family Planning Act. Out of a possible total of 204, 170 replied. Most have increased their family planning activities but in many cases these fall short of an adequate service. Most accept the spirit of the Act. Only 5 per cent provide a direct service.

The general use of oral contraceptives has increased progressively in the UK over the last seven years and it is estimated that ten to fifteen per cent of married women were regularly using that method in 1967, says the report.

On the incidence and treatment of acute poisoning the report says inquiries directed to the National Poisons Information Centre continue to grow but 1968 saw no great change in incidence or treatment of poisoning.

On the State of the Public Health. HM Stationery Office. Price 25s 6d.

What pharmacists' children study

One-fifth of the children of pharmacists and dispensers who entered a university in 1968 were accepted for courses in medicine, dentistry or health.

The statistical report of the Universities Central Council on Admissions shows that the pro-

portion compares unfavourably with the medical and dental professions, from which 32 and 30 per cent respectively of the children entered the health field.

Other statistics show that 8 per cent of pharmacists' children going to university took up engineering and technology; 2.3 per cent agriculture, forestry or veterinary science; 30.1 per cent science; 18.6 per cent social or business studies; 1.1 per cent architectural or other professional and vocational subjects; 13.5 per cent languages or literature, and 6.9 per cent other arts subjects.

Another table from the report shows that only 42 per cent of UK candidates accepted for a pharmacy course were interviewed by the accepting university. In the case of medicine and dentistry the figure was over 70 per cent.

'One shot' drug for bilharzia

Production of a drug for the tropical disease bilharzia has commenced at the Newcastle factory of Sterling-Winthrop Group Ltd. The drug, Etrenol (generic name hycanthone methanesulphonate) has been found highly successful in the treatment of bilharzia when given as a single injection of 200 mg. Lucanthone, from which Etrenol is derived, involves a three-day course of treatment followed by a similar course one month later. Etrenol is supplied as an ampoule of dry powder. It was developed at the Sterling Winthrop Research Institute in the United States and the Newcastle factory is to handle total world production.

Statutory Committee on 'supervision'

When a pharmacist asked if a conviction for an offence, whatever the offence, was automatic evidence of misconduct, the chairman of the Statutory Committee replied: "It may be evidence of some misconduct. The question is whether it is evidence of such misconduct as would warrant us ordering your name to be removed from the Register."

The Committee were considering the case of a pharmacist who had been fined a total of £20 and ordered to pay £8 8s costs at Portsmouth City magistrates court on May 1 after he had pleaded guilty to the unlawful sale of a Part I poison. The evidence referred to the sale of Gees linctus pastilles and Procol capsules not by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist.

The pharmacist said that at the end of the hearing he hoped the chairman of the Statutory Committee might be in a position to make some sort of ruling on the matter of "attendance at one pharmacy and control."

The CHAIRMAN: That is a hope on which you may not rely!

The PHARMACIST: It would have been rather helpful to other pharmacists. There is no hard and fast rule on misconduct. One conducts oneself as one feels a pharmacist should, and one relies for guidance on past decisions of your Committee. I just thought it would have been helpful.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think this Committee is anxious to shirk any of its duties, but whether anyone is in personal control of a pharmacy is very much a matter of degree, and in every case the facts are so different that it would be almost impossible to draw up any rule of conduct which was sufficient for all occasions.

"We are not running away from the making of a decision but it seems to me that that is a decision which cannot be made."

The Committee heard evidence from the Society's inspector and an assistant at the pharmacy.

Giving the Committee's decision, Sir Benjamin Ormerod (chairman), said the difficult question was to decide whether there had been a breach of section 8(A) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act in that the premises were not under the personal control of the pharmacist at the time drugs were sold. The evidence was really



Sir Benjamin Ormerod, chairman of the Statutory Committee

fairly scanty. It was that on five days or times altogether inspectors called at the pharmacy and found that the pharmacist was not there, and possibly the total time amounted to something over an hour or two hours on the whole five occasions. On one occasion the inspector waited for 40 minutes and on another for 20 minutes.

The pharmacist was present from time to time at meetings of the local Council and various committees on which he served. He had been quite frank with the Committee and had said that it probably had meant an absence of something like five hours a week from his pharmacy.

Sir Benjamin continued, "He asks the Committee to say that that does not mean that he was not in personal control of the pharmacy, because he could give instructions as to what had to be done and what had not to be done, and that if the pharmacy knew where he was it was always possible to get in touch with him in the event of an emergency arising."

It had been said, and rightly, that there was no decided case which defined with any sufficient precision the meaning of the words "personal control," . . . "That is not surprising, for I think it would be beyond the wit of man to define a phrase like 'personal control' with sufficient precision to cover the numerous cases that might arise.

"In nearly every case the facts are different.

"The question is whether, by being away from his pharmacy for the periods which he admits — something up to five hours a week — he has relinquished such a degree of personal control as to amount to a breach of this section."

The Committee was of the view that there had been a lack of personal control which would amount to a breach of the words of this section.

In view of the whole of the circumstances, the Committee had come to the conclusion that it was not the time at which to take the extreme view that the pharmacist's name should be removed from the Register. They were not anxious to do that, particularly in view of the difficult financial position in which he found himself at the present time. The Committee therefore adjourned the case for 12 months.

Drug monitoring in hospitals

Establishment of intensive drug monitoring systems in a number of hospitals in different countries to serve as reference centres, is recommended in the report of a World Health Organisation committee.

Discussing prospective monitoring, the report says that a population of people currently receiving an individual drug should be identified, and the patients should be kept under close surveillance by a staff member. Among the suitable staff listed is the "ward pharmacist."

Migraine clinic venture

The Migraine Trust is launching an appeal for funds to help set up, early in 1970, a migraine treatment and research clinic.

The clinic will be an "out-station of St Bartholomew's Hospital," located at 11 Bartholomew Close, London EC 1. Initially it will have a staff of a physician, two part-time consultant neurologists and two full-time doctors.

Immediate medical attention will be provided for migraine sufferers who have an attack during office hours and if patients cannot reach the clinic, a doctor will go to them.

An important feature of the clinic is the opportunity it should provide for research workers to study migraine attacks actually taking place—usually the attacks have to be precipitated artificially.

The clinic will provide treatment free of charge. Estimated cost per annum is £25,000.

Standard for heated hair rollers

The latest group of electrical appliances to be scrutinised for safety, durability and reliability by the British Electrical Approvals Board are heated hair rollers and hair clips. The specification for testing and approval is now published by BSI as part of BS 3456, and is section A 20 *Electrically heated hair rollers and clips*.

Copies from the BSI sales branch, 101 Pentonville Road, London N 1. Price 10s each (12s to non-subscribers).



The first award for package design given by the British Aluminium Foil Rollers' Association since 1966 was gained by LR Industries Ltd for their Nu-foam pack. Earlier the pack won a bronze star in the Starpacks contest (see C&D, July 12, p 40). Here Mr V. R. Baylis, director of marketing, LR Industries (left) receives the trophy from Mr D. F. H. Drew (of BAFRA) at a luncheon to mark the award

The outlook for health centres

Where a pharmacy is a necessity and yet not economically viable an "initial practice allowance" should be made available from the Department of Health, declared a number of speakers at the Royal Society of Health's Pharmaceutical Group meeting last week.

The occasion was a symposium on health centres, when Mr M. J. Tompkins, pharmacist at the Castlefields centre, presented a paper based on his experiences there since April. He is running the business single-handed and is now dispensing 1,000 prescriptions a month.

The Runcorn Development Corporation's plans had fixed an initial rental for the premises at £250 a year; later there was to be a fixed rental plus additional sums based on turnover, he said.

The lease precluded him from selling cosmetics and photographic goods as well as handbags, stationery, costume jewellery, or groceries, but the terms were not one-sided, as other shopkeepers at the local centre were not allowed to sell medicines. The "fringe elements" of toothpaste and soap and such like were being left to the free-for-all.

"At first, people entering the Castlefields pharmacy in search of lipstick and hair colours tended to look at me as if I had two heads when told that cosmetics were not stocked, but now I encounter fewer requests and the community has come to accept that my function is to provide medicines, baby foods and allied merchandise." Counter prescribing was undertaken as normal and the usual run of advice was sought and dispensed.

He was surprised, and not a little intrigued, to find a dispensing doctor's practice on his new doorstep. In the midst of the present controversy on the subject of dispensing by doctors, and remembering the Ebbw Vale trouble, he viewed the situation with some anxiety, but the doctors in question had accepted the situation as an improvement, and good relations existed right from the outset.

Although situated within the health centre complex, he was, of course, completely independent as far as an Executive "contract" would allow.

"There is no hidden subsidy and no built-in protection against failure—although such

a course is unlikely. The counter trade is still slow, but no doubt will develop as the population grows. The sales of baby foods are quite good."

Mr Tompkins continued: "I am very satisfied with progress so far, doubling the number of prescriptions dispensed within six months, and I am already short of room. The prospect of over 12 months more in my already overcrowded quarters is a bit daunting. I am now thoroughly convinced of the soundness of the scheme and believe that great advantage will accrue not only to the Castlefields community in particular, but to the profession in general."

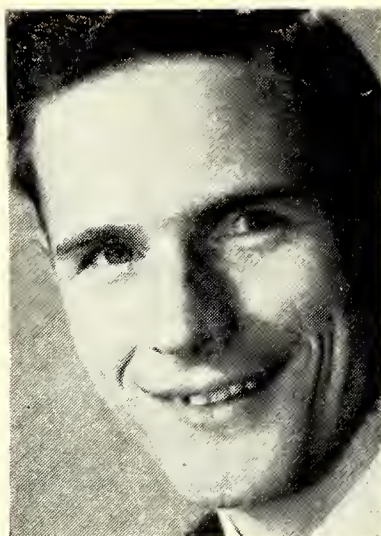
Mr Albert Howells, President, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, presented a paper "Pharmacy Inside and Outside Health Centres." He dealt with the benefits to the patient, the pharmacist and the medical practitioner when the pharmacy was established inside a health centre.

The pharmacist would benefit by the close contact with the medical practitioner, becoming much more a part of the health team, and not nearly so frustrated by his inability either to interpret the prescriber's intention or contact him for consultation.

The medical practitioner also benefited by the closer contact with the pharmacist.

Among disadvantages was that the majority of patients sought advice from a pharmacist before consulting their doctor. Having to go to the health centre would embarrass them, and could result in delay in seeking any sort of professional advice. Self-medication for minor illnesses also presented a problem. Again, patients would be reluctant to visit the health centre, where the doctor might see them.

The non-traditional chemist's shop, a pharmacy with an inventory restricted to medicinal and surgical requisites, baby foods and items for hygiene, stood midway between the pharmacy department in a health centre and the traditional chemist's shop.



Mr M. J. Tompkins

Its professional inventory also encouraged the medical practitioner to enter the pharmacy for consultation and advice to a greater extent than did the traditional chemist's shop, especially when the latter had developed into a miniature supermarket. The disadvantage to the public was the limited inventory, and the need for a very much larger population per pharmacy, and so fewer pharmacies.

The third contribution to the symposium was by Dr J. Fry, a general practitioner, who dealt with "Future Patterns of Medical Care." He saw no reason why 20-30 doctors should not work together in a health centre. Such community health centres could take the place of hospital out-patients departments.

It was likely that fewer general practitioners would be needed per unit of population. The proportion of repeat prescriptions had gone up. The average practitioner had but 30 patient-contacts-per-day and probably he issued some 10-15 prescriptions each day.

It was essential to think ahead, there was a desperate need for some planned pharmaceutical service.

Using computers in medicine

The future of computers in medicine in the next 5-8 years is wide open, but financial and manpower limitations are such that only a limited number of possibilities can be explored. That is the conclusion of a British Medical Association working party.

In a report published on October 17 the working party lays down two principles of "the highest importance" in considering medical uses of computers.

First, any system of priorities or imposed constraints should be declared and open to discussion. Second, that the full involvement of medical men at all stages of development is vital.

The report surveys the capabilities and present application of computers to medicine. It says that many areas of hospital management, including the maintenance of extensive inventories, such as those of the pharmacy and blood bank, could benefit considerably from their use.

In community medicine the main problem of bringing computers into general practice is the large capital sums involved. One solution might be joint use by several practices.

The use of computers in National Health Service organisations is discussed.

In the relationship of the health services to the public the working party consider the main problem to be one of confidentiality. They recommend that data files and identification methods be separated from those used for other purposes and visualise a series of "levels" of confidentiality so that certain users are permitted to handle only certain categories of information. A pharmacist, for instance, might need to know details of a case of addiction in order to check a dosage but would not necessarily need to know the patient's identity. (Computers in Medicine, British Medical Association Planning Unit Report No. 3, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC 1, 5s.)

Decimal booklet for retailers

The distribution of 1,600,000 free copies of a new Decimal Currency Board booklet "New money in your shop" to the retail and service industries throughout the country began on Monday. Distribution is being made with the co-operation of the banks, which will issue a copy to appropriate customers at 14,500 branches when they call in during the next few days.

The illustrated booklet has 24 pages and is printed in red, black and orange. It explains in straightforward language all the main facts about going decimal that the smaller businessman involved in cash handling with the public needs to know. The booklet is also on sale through HMSO bookshops, or any bookseller (price 1s, by post 1s 4d).

ICI drugs leaping ahead in Europe

European sales of products of the pharmaceuticals division of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, have been taking a sharply accelerating upward turn. From less than £1 million in 1946, they were at a total value (at exporter's level) of over £13 million in 1968.

A period of replanning within each country paved the way for that expansion.

In the division's early years it was strong in the markets of the British Commonwealth. Later Asia became the area of expansion. The growth in Europe and America, slower to start, is now many times greater than 15 or 20 years ago.

Principal markets within Western Europe today are France (£398 million), Italy (£361m), Germany (£322m), and Spain (£145m). Average total increase in those markets in 1968 over 1967 was 15 per cent.

In the UK in the same period the rate of expansion was only 7 per cent.

Today, the country-by-country situation is:

Germany: In 1963, after discussions with Rhein-Chemie, division's distributors, a new company, Rhein-Pharma, was formed, its shares held 50 per cent by ICI, 50 per cent by Rhein-Chemie, and with an ICI option to take a further majority shareholding later. The holding was increased to 100 per cent in 1969.

Belgium: In early 1964 ICI acquired a 50 per cent shareholding in Pharma Union, the division's distributors for Belgium and Luxembourg. In 1967 it had become clear that the form of the tax structure in Belgium could lead to a difference in interests between the two partners, so ICI agreed to purchase the balance of the shareholding and Pharma Union became a 100 per cent subsidiary.

Spain: A new company, ICI-Farma, was formed in which the division holds a 50 per cent interest with Laboratorios Zeltia. [Foreign principals are not permitted in Spain to hold more than 50 per cent of the shareholding in a pharmaceutical company].

Sweden: The division's Swedish distributors, Meda, a subsidiary of Apotekarnes Droghandel (ADA) the largest pharmaceutical wholesaling company in Sweden, had proved highly efficient. A new com-

pany A/B Scanmeda, was formed in which ICI's share was 50 per cent. Agreement was reached to set up similar joint companies in Denmark, Finland and Norway. This has been done.

Italy: For special reason decided to set up its own wholly controlled organisation in Italy, and ICPHARMA was formed as an entity within ICI (Italia). Since January this year ICPHARMA has been responsible for promoting ICI products; manufacture is being undertaken from January 1971; and distribution from January 1972.

Switzerland: In 1969 agreement was reached also to transfer distribution in Switzerland from Geistlich to a new pharmaceutical department of ICI Switzerland in Lucerne. The transfer was effected on April 1.

Austria: A similar transfer from Geistlich, Austria, to a newly-formed pharmaceutical department of ICI Osterreich took place on October 1.

Portugal: A separate selling force for ICI products operates under the auspices of Uniao Fabril Farmaceutica.

Effect of these organisational changes is reflected in the export figures, which have increased from £1.09 million in 1961 to an estimated £8.69 mil-

lion at the end of 1970. Another factor has been the addition of new products to the selling range.

ICI capital invested in its pharmaceutical projects in Western Europe has increased from £0.2 million at the beginning of the decade to an estimated £5.5 million at its end.

In the years from 1967-70 a further £4.5 million will have been invested.

Research and Development

This year the group expects to spend in its various divisions about £35 million on research and development in the UK alone. The expenditure grows at the rate of about 8 per cent compound, and is equivalent to about 5 per cent of UK-based home and export sales.

"Half of what ICI now sells," said Dr A. Spinks (a deputy chairman of the division), "was unknown 30 years ago, and if present ICI scientists are successful half of what we shall sell in the 1990's is unknown now."

Pharmaceutical research is currently about a tenth of ICI's total research, and its yield of useful discoveries is claimed to be better than the international average.

"Research effort is expected to be increased by about 50 per cent over the next three or four years," and some preliminary extensions are already being erected at Alderley Park and Macclesfield.

Current research includes work on a beta blocker, Eraldin (practolol) more specific than Inderal (propranolol). It is expected to be made generally available in several European countries during the next year or so.

Irish news

IDA seek fixed service hours

The Executive of the Irish Drug Association, at its monthly meeting in Dublin on October 9 decided to seek the agreement of the Department of Health on specific hours of operation under the health service when it came into operation.

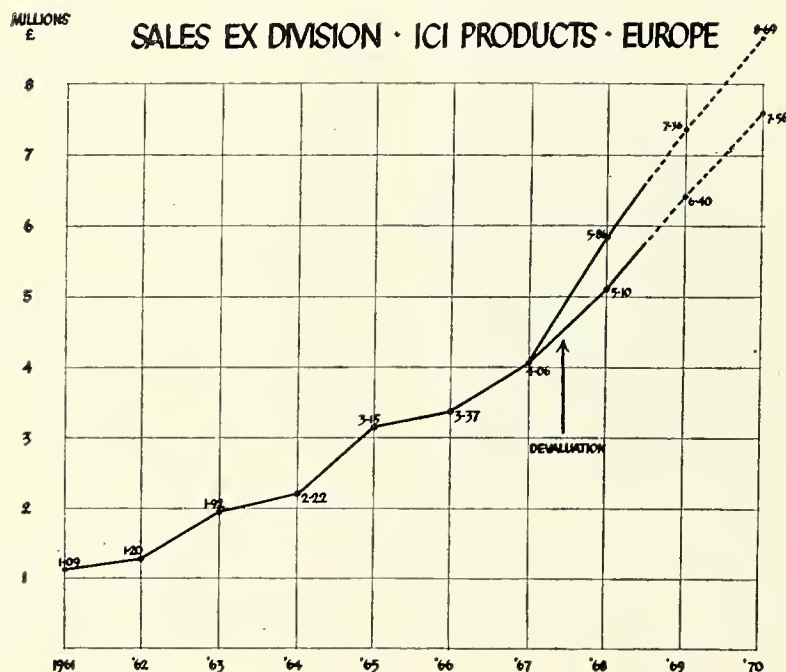
It had been reported that late openings of supermarkets at week-ends had resulted in the pharmacy sections of those concerns also remaining open after the recognised hours. Trading hours in such premises had originally been a matter for arrangement between employers and employees to suit the needs of particular areas. The unions had undertaken to enforce the hours as pharmacies were exempt under the Shops (Hours of Trading) Act, 1938.

The position of pharmacists in the national health services scheme in regard to hours of opening was stated to be one of "national significance" and the meeting felt that "national hours" for operations under the health services should be agreed. The hours from about 9 am to 6 pm were suggested. Any health services prescriptions received after 6 pm—if the pharmacy remained open—would be deemed to have been received after hours.

The secretary, Mr B. R. Smith, pointed out that the cost of printing the Association's Index List every two months was continually rising. It was felt that a considerable saving could be effected by merely printing the drugs and chemicals section once a year, especially since members no longer needed to refer to the prices of those items as frequently as formerly.

A report was submitted of a meeting with the Wholesale Drug Federation at which representatives of the Federation had stated that for wholesalers to give a break-down of the basic and wholesale prices would add considerably to administrative costs. The present system of showing the complete price was the most economic.

A subcommittee to examine prescription costs, professional fees and the general remuneration of pharmacists (as decided on at the June meeting) has now been formed.



NEWS IN BRIEF

□ The Board of Trade have advised that they do not intend to refer to the Monopolies Commission the proposed merger of G. D. Searle & Co Ltd and Baird and Tatlock (London) Ltd (division of Tarmac Derby Ltd.)

□ A new edition of "At the Farmer's Service" gives information about services and facilities provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, plus brief details of grants and subsidies available to farmers and growers. Copies free from Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Publications), Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 2DT.

□ Proceedings of the United States National Formulary open conference on NF XIII page proofs are available from the NF office, 2215 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20037, USA.

□ A "world pack" award for the best design is to be introduced for the first time at the Macropak exhibition in Holland next year. The award will be open only to those packs which have won both their national and continent award.

□ The general index of retail prices in September was 132.2 (January, 1962 = 100), compared with 131.8 in August.

□ "Theoretical and practical education complement each other in training for management and planned programmes will balance and augment each other" says *Management Training in the Distributive Trades* produced by Distributive Trades Economic Development Committee (HM Stationery Office, price 9s).

SPORT

GOLF: Irish Chemists' Golfing Society. The season ended on a high note on October 1 when more than 40 players competed in ideal weather at Clontarf. The major award—the Con Collis Waterford glass trophy—was won by A. C. Martin, who, off a 20 handicap, returned a score of 35. This, and two other prizes are confined to players who have been members of the Society for at least ten years. The others are the T. J. Lynch Waterford glass trophy, won by S. Carroll, who returned 35 from an 11 handicap, and the J. T. Foley trophy (a similar prize) won by D. Mulvey (8), 33.

Others to figure in the prize list were: J. Glynn, A. C. Hennessy, B. Jordan, M. O'Shaughnessy, W. P. Mullen, B. Cullen. Best score on the first nine holes was achieved by M. Murphy; on the second nine by J. J. Dawson.

Members and guests later sat down to dinner in the clubhouse, presided over by the captain, Paddy Twohig.

Mr Collis, proposing "The Guests," especially welcomed Don Moncrieff and John Watson from the Ulster Chemists' Golfing Association. Mr T. R. Miller, president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, replied. Mr Bill Mullen said it had been the most successful year in the history of the Society—a year of which the captain could feel proud. They had been heartened by the influx of young members during the year.

London Chemists' Golfing Society held a meeting at Sudbury Golf Club on October 1. Results: (medal) 1, Arthur H. Cox prize, R. L. Raggett (18), 69; 2, Burgoyne prize, J. G. Evans (14), 73. (Stableford) Professor Flint Prize (International Bottle Co Ltd), D. Crowder (4), 34 points.

The Xrayser column

Treatment of trivial illness

The pharmacist's role as health adviser to his customers was the theme of an address (p 346) delivered in Holland by Mr George Teeling-Smith, director of the Office of Health Economics. His organisation, which I understand is not Government-sponsored, believes that, if that role were fully taken up, it would encourage the public to seek medical consultation when appropriate and *not* to do so when a household remedy was all that was required.

"It is a matter for all those concerned with health education to teach the patient when to treat himself and when to seek medical attention and thus to release scarce medical resources for more important and rewarding purposes than the treatment of trivial illnesses," the speaker said. That, on the face of it, sounds reasonable, for medical resources *are* scarce and there *are* more important and rewarding duties than treating trivial illness.

But how far is it possible to teach the "patient" to differentiate between a condition which is trivial and one which might be merely the manifestation of something requiring immediate and skilled investigation?

And what, precisely, does Mr Teeling-Smith mean by the patient "treating himself?" Before doing so, the person concerned must of necessity make some kind of a diagnosis based upon his feeling of malaise. And, having done so, he may find some advertised product which relieves, for the time, the most obvious symptoms, so masking a condition which, if left untreated, would compel expert advice at an early stage. A corn might be trivial—a wart might not. A cough might be trivial—but it could be quite serious.

There is no need to enlarge on the possibilities. The pharmacist is consulted on rare occasions when an advertisement has inspired someone to make a self-diagnosis and he wants confirmation of his decision to treat himself. And frequently, in my experience, I have felt it in his own interest to advise making use of our scarce medical resources.

Advertising of medicines

Later in his address Mr Teeling-Smith spoke of his organisation's attitude to the advertising of medicines. "We believe," he said, "that in the United Kingdom responsible rational advertising of household medicines has made a valuable positive contribution to health education."

In the past, advertising of "patent" medicines was justifiably criticised for attempting to create unnecessary or even irresponsible demand. This has changed. No manufacturer, for example, would now try to encourage daily use of laxatives or continued regular use of analgesics. An advertisement for an analgesic, before me as I write, states that it gets straight to the root of the trouble by soothing nerves and relaxing the tautness as well as relieving pain. It helps, also, to throw off depression. I admit that there is no reference to "continued regular use," but the temptation might be there.

Another advertisement says that you should start taking the product at the very first sign of muscular pain or rheumatism. It does not say when to stop. But these are perhaps carping criticisms in the face of Mr Teeling-Smith's statement that the best of modern advertising has done much more than just sell medicines; it has helped to teach people an intelligent attitude to the role of self-medication and the use of the health services as a whole.

Desired goal

It has always seemed to me that there are dangers in self-medication, and advertising of proprietary medicines lessens the possibility of the pharmacist being called upon to exercise the role Mr Teeling-Smith would like to see him occupy—that of health adviser. If the advertisement were to say: "Consult your pharmacist before taking this product," the desired situation might be nearer to realisation.

COMPANY NEWS

Pharmaceuticals aid Fisons' profits

The pharmaceutical division of Fisons Ltd increased its turnover to £9,536,000 for the year ended June 30, from £7,786,000 in the previous year, and its profit advanced from £706,000 to £1,636,000.

The good performance of the division has helped to cancel out the lower returns of the group's fertiliser division whose profits fell from £4.69 m to £3.53 m.

Group turnover at £101.43 m was little changed from 1968 (£101.56 m); the group profit was £6.35 m (£5.74 m). The net profit works out at £3.44 m (£3.26 m).

A final dividend of 6½ per cent is being recommended making an unchanged total for the year of 10½ per cent.

Swiss merger talks

CIBA Ltd and J. R. Geigy SA notified their shareholders recently that an integration of the two companies would be desirable. They have approved an evaluation of the two companies in a ratio of 1:1 with the provision that Geigy would adjust its normal capital for that of CIBA on terms still to be worked out.

Both companies have extensive interests in the USA and the effects of a merger on the American holdings are still being investigated. The letter concludes: "In this matter the prime concern of the boards will be a due regard for the relevant US laws, and any further procedure must be conducted in deference to them. In the

meantime, solutions are being worked out, on a basis of equal partnership, for important sectors which are not affected by the laws in the USA."

Polaroid's earnings

Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts, report third quarter sales for the parent company totalling \$136.1m. (against \$117m. in the same period of 1968). Net earnings after taxes were \$18.8m. for the quarter (\$17.7m.).

Third quarter sales of the non-consolidated wholly-owned non-U.S. subsidiaries were \$18.9m. (\$13.9m.) and net earnings, \$2.3m. (\$738,000).

Dr Edwin H. Land, president, said that parent company earnings for the quarter increased by a smaller percentage than sales because of extra demands for research, engineering and overhead activities associated with three new factories the company is building.

Cyanamid's sales up

American Cyanamid Co had earnings for the nine months of \$69.8m. (against \$64.5m. for the first nine months of 1968). Sales at \$822.3m. were up by 8 per cent. Third quarter earnings were \$21.2m. (\$19.4m.) and sales, \$264.9m. (\$246.6m.).

Mr C. D. Siverd (president) said that the improvement in earnings for the nine months' period was due primarily to higher sales volume. He said that pressure on profit margins has become more pronounced in recent months as a result of higher wages and lower selling prices.

BP chemicals expansion

BP Chemicals (UK) Ltd, is to invest more than £10m to increase its acetic acid and co-products capacity at its Salt End factory, near Hull. Simultaneously, the company is also to build a new vinyl acetate plant at its factory at Baglan Bay, South Wales.

The acetic acid plant will come on stream early in 1972. BP Chemicals already operates Europe's largest acetic acid unit (capacity 90,000 tons per year).

Appointments

Richardson-Merrell Ltd have appointed Mr T. R. Irwin, MPS, sales director of their Merrell division. Mr Irwin was previously marketing controller of the Bayer Products Co.

Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine: Mr Gordon Wilson has been appointed to the new post of secretary to the Institute and takes up his appointment on November 3.

Revlon Ltd have appointed Mr Hugh Wickes their marketing director. Formerly brand group manager for toiletries with Gillette, Mr Wickes started his career with Unilever (Africa) and has held executive positions with both CPV, the London advertising agency, and Coty, where he was marketing manager.

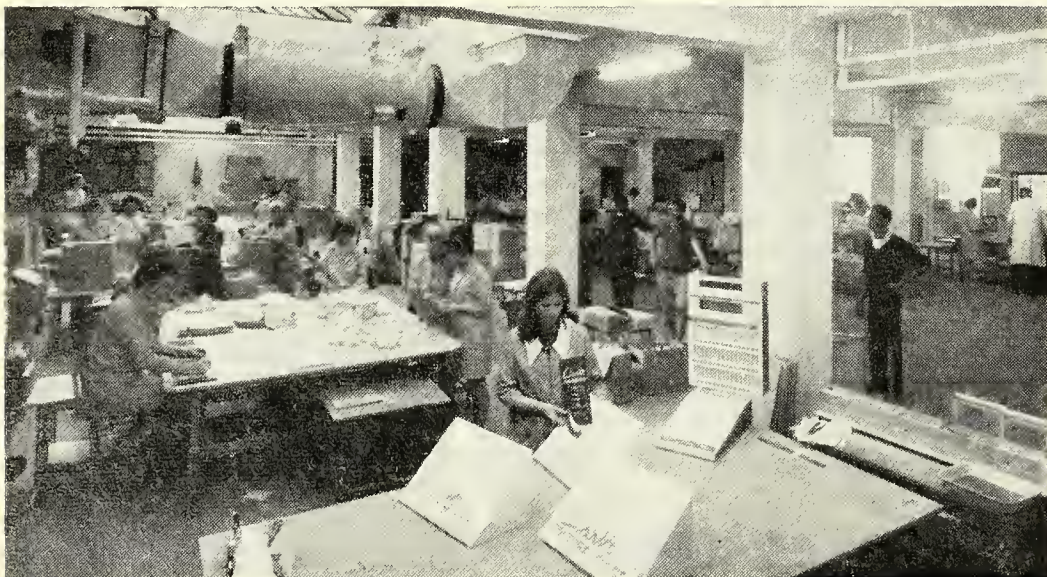
BDH Pharmaceuticals Ltd: Mr M. J. Williams, deputy managing director, Glaxo-Allenburys (Export) Ltd., has joined the board of BDH Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Mr R. E. B. Rollo has relinquished his position as a director of BDH Pharmaceuticals Ltd because of pressure of work and the regional nature of a new appointment within Glaxo International Ltd.

Crystal Products Co Ltd (main operating subsidiary of the Gala Cosmetic Group Ltd), have made the following appointments: Messrs D. G. Plant (previously export director) to be group marketing director; G. A. Howard to be management services director (he remains group secretary and in charge of finance); J. M. Taylor, sales director (U.K.) and F. A. Evans, sales manager (export).

Keldon Ltd have elected Alan Woodhall to their board. As sales director he will be primarily responsible for the development of the company's business through their 10,000 direct chemist accounts. Mr Woodhall joined Keldon in February as sales manager. He had previously had fifteen years' experience in marketing through pharmacy outlets with international companies.

Mr D. B. Kimber, OBE, MSc, is to succeed Mr J. C. H. McEntee as director general of the Chemical Industries Association when he retires at the end of his five-year contract on January 31, 1970. He will join the Association as director general designate on December 1 and assume substantive responsibility on February 1, 1970. Mr Kimber is a fellow of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects.

Mr H. W. Vallender, OBE, has been appointed deputy director general of the Chemical Industries Association with effect from January 1, 1970. Mr Vallender, who currently holds the post of director, trade affairs, in the Association, is a chemist. He has held his present post since the formation of the Association in 1966 and previously, from 1943, was a member of the staff of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers.



Display Craft Ltd recently completed a £70,000 extension to their premises at Morrish Road, Brixton, London SW. The company specialise in the creation of point of sale advertising material catering for a market estimated to be worth £80 million a year. The extensions have allowed for more room in all the departments including the assembly department seen here

PEOPLE

Mr Cecil Jacobs MPS, immediate past chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive Committee was made a justice of the peace at a "swearing in" ceremony in Leicester on October 15.

A prominent Leicester businessman with three pharmacies in the city, Mr. Jacobs has been a member of the Executive for the past seven years. He is also a mem-



ber of the board of NPU Marketing Ltd and a member of the Central NHS (Chemist Contractors) Committee.

In local affairs, Mr Jacobs has been a member of the Leicester Pharmaceutical Committee for almost 20 years and is a member of the management committee of the Royal Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Institution for the Blind. He is a member of the committees of the Leicester and Leicestershire branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the NPU.

Mr C. S. O'Connor, MPSI, 2 Shrewsbury Lawn, Cabinteely, Dublin, gained first prize in a best-kept-garden competition organised recently by the Cabinteely Residents' Association.

Mr P. B. Deasy, MPSI, a member of the teaching staff of the pharmaceuticals department, College of Pharmacy, Dublin, recently gained his PhD degree for a thesis entitled "Influence of Gamma-irradiation and Heating in the Presence of a Bactericide on the Inactivation of *Bacillus subtilis* Spores." Dr. Deasy has been on the College staff for five years. He qualified in 1964, and is the first Irish pharmacist to qualify by university degree who has gone on to achieve a doctorate.

Mr Andrew H. G. Barrowman, MPS, who has retired from his business in Dunfermline, Fife, on September 30 after 23 years there studied at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow (now Strathclyde University) and qualified in 1935.

During his studies he worked for Rankine & Borland, Kilmarnock, as an assistant for about eight months until he moved to Glasgow. He was manager of a pharmacy in the city for sixteen months. He went to Dunfermline in 1937 for a five-month engagement with T. C. Miller, Central Pharmacy, High Street, but con-

tinued his employment with the firm during the war years, until he took over the old-established Guildhall Street business in 1946 from Mr George Philp.

Mr R. H. Henriksen, vice chairman of Roussel Laboratories Ltd since 1962 is to retire from active duties with the company at the end of the year. Although he will be leaving the board, he will continue to act as a consultant to the company and will be available for advice and participation in special projects.

Mr. Henriksen, 63, joined the company as sales manager in 1950 when the staff totalled only 17 and has seen it grow to its present position with a staff of over 800. He became deputy general manager in 1956 and was appointed to the board in 1959—the first English director of a subsidiary of the French Roussel Uclaf group.

In recent years, Mr Henriksen has been closely involved in negotiations surrounding the building of the company's new £3m research and manufacturing complex in Swindon.

Born in Liverpool, he qualified as a pharmacist at the Liverpool School of Pharmacy in 1928; became an Associate in the Royal Institute of Chemistry in 1934 and a Fellow in 1953. His pre-Roussel career was in hospital pharmacy and he was a member of the Council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists for several years, serving as its president in 1944-45.

He was one of the two pharmacists appointed to the Central Health Services Council when the National Health Service was born in 1948 and was the first vice-chairman of the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee, of which he is still a member. Since joining Roussel, he has served for three years on one of the divisional councils of the A.B.P.I., and for a year on its board of management.

Deaths

Brown: On September 8, Mr William Hylton Brown, MPS, 20 Del Strother Avenue, Stockton-on-Tees, Co Durham. Mr Brown qualified in 1933.

Burrows: Recently, Mr George William Burrows, MPS, Oakland, Ockford Drive, Godalming, Surrey. Mr Burrows qualified in 1923.

Harries: On September 3, Mr Daniel Oriel Harries, MPS, 15 Coltshill Drive, Newton, Mumbles, Swansea, Glamorgan. Mr Harries qualified in 1933.

Jurowski: On September 5, Waclaw Jurowski, MPS, 34 The Avenue, Consett, Co. Durham. Mr Jurowski qualified in 1949.

Lawman: Recently Major Frederick Albert Lawman OBE, MPS, Spring Lodge, Flookersbrook, Chester, aged 84. Major Lawman was formerly chairman of Vinolia Co Ltd. He retired from business in 1946 and received the OBE in the New Year. For many years he supported the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society although latterly his other activities absorbed most of his time. His interests included the United Nations Association, and the Soldiers, Sailors and Air Force Families Association. He was founder of the Chester Boys' Club.

Lawrence: On October 16, at hospital, after a brief illness, Mr James Palmer Lawrence, MPSNI, High Street, Money-more, co. Londonderry. Mr Lawrence qualified in 1940. He served his apprenticeship with the late Mr S. McKinney, Cookstown, co. Tyrone, before opening a pharmacy in Money-more.

Kaye: On September 21, Mr Peter James Kaye, MPS, 23 Batemans Road, Woodingdean, Brighton, BN2 6RD. Mr Kaye qualified in 1965.

Pointing: On September 11, Mr Reginald Henry Pointing, MPS, 289 Newbridge Road, Bath, Somerset. Mr Pointing qualified in 1921.

Pullom: Suddenly on October 19, Mr Ernest Noel Pullom MPS, 66 Rouge-mont Avenue, Morden, Surrey. Mr. Pullom was editor of MIMS. He qualified in 1936 and after experience in retail and hospital pharmacy joined the editorial staff of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. In 1951 he became editor of *Export Review of the British Drug and Chemical Industries* and from 1957 to 1961 he was editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Sharples: On September 8, Miss Winifred Sharples, MPS, "High Lea," Leaden Chinley, near Stockport, Cheshire. Miss Sharples qualified in 1915.

Spence: On September 20, Mr William Sinclair Spence MPS, 19 Groathill Avenue, Edinburgh 4. Mr Spence, who qualified in 1913, was from 1930 to 1958 in business at 18 Joppa Road, Edinburgh, 15.

Legal report

Chemist fined for diet biscuits

At Bradford magistrates court on October 1 it was stated that a packet of diet biscuits from a chemist's shop were infested when bought. Ernest H. Law Ltd, Fair Road, Wibsey, Yorkshire, was fined £15 for selling the packet which was "not of the substance demanded." Prosecuting, Mr James Stewart said other packets at the shop were found to be in good order and inquiries had disclosed that the date of manufacture of the biscuits in question was 1964.

For the company, which pleaded guilty, it was said steps were taken to ensure old stock was not sold and it was a mystery how the packet came to be there.

23 employees admit to thefts at wholesalers

Twenty-three employees of a wholesale chemist at York, who appeared before York magistrates recently all admitted stealing cosmetics and other goods. Twelve, ten of them girls, were remanded to a juvenile court and the remaining 11 were fined a total of £220.

For one of the defendants it was said the system at the company must have been very poor.

WESTMINSTER REPORT

C&D Parliamentary Correspondent

Radical changes

A revised Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme which is expected to run for a minimum of three years is to replace the present scheme on November 17.

That information was given in a written reply by MR R. CROSSMAN (Secretary of State for Social Services) to Dr S. Summerskill in Parliament on October 22.

The scope for direct negotiation at the option of the Department has been extended to cover the price of all National Health Service medicines, whereas under the present scheme the price of new products have generally enjoyed a period of freedom from control and, in certain other cases, maximum prices have been determined solely by reference to objective price tests. In future, negotiations will, in all cases, be based primarily on consideration of the overall financial results of each company's home sales of NHS medicines. Under the new scheme, companies will supply the Department with annual financial returns in an agreed standard form, giving relevant details of sales, costs and capital employed in the previous year. (In the first year, returns for the years ending 1967 and 1968 will also be supplied as background information.) Individual product costs will not be required but the returns will provide for a much more detailed analysis of overall costs than hitherto.

In the course of negotiation, companies may be called upon to satisfy the Department on a number of matters, including levels of sales promotion expenditure, travel, prices of materials supplied by affiliated companies, and the amount of overseas costs and capital to be taken into account in considering the company's business in the United Kingdom.

In certain circumstances the Department may also apply one of two supplementary price tests: the first involves comparison with prices in similar overseas markets, while the second, for use where this is not applicable, entails comparison with prices of closely comparable products in the home market.

The scheme includes an agreed timetable for the supply of financial information, and provides that price changes will be implemented from a point eight months from the end of the company's accounting year under review, regardless of the date of conclusion of negotiations.

The new scheme, like its predecessors, provides that prices should not be increased without Department approval.

PROFESSIONAL NEWS

Pharmaceutical Society of
Great Britain

Council's interim views on branch resolutions

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued an interim report on resolutions passed at the Branch Representatives Meeting in May. Abstracts from the comments are given below.

Planned distribution

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society's desire to achieve effective distribution of pharmaceutical services should be actively supported.

The Committee on a Planned Pharmaceutical Service have considered, as a first step, the planning and provision of pharmaceutical services in areas of low population density (see C&D September 20, p 270). The Health Departments have expressed interest in the report and an exploratory meeting between representatives of the Health Departments and of the Committee will be held shortly. The Committee will now turn its attention to the planning of pharmaceutical services in other types of area.

Samples

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council of the Society should press for legislation to control the supply of medicinal products distributed as samples.

The supply of medicinal products distributed as samples can be controlled by regulations under Section 66 (1)(j) of the Medicines Act 1968. Appropriate representations will be made to the Department of Health on the question of distribution of samples direct to the public when discussions are taking place on the regulations to be made under the Medicines Act.

So far as the distribution of samples to doctors, dentists, and veterinary surgeons is concerned the Industrial Practice Subcommittee is to consider a paper prepared by the secretariat of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and the Society.

The Joint Pharmaceutical Society—British Medical Association Committee have also under consideration the distribution of samples to doctors.

Naming drugs

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present trend towards using letters and numbers for pharmaceutical presentations of drugs, instead of names, is both dangerous and undesirable and should be discontinued in the interest of safety. The resolution has been referred to the Industrial Practice Subcommittee.

Rural dispensing

That it is the opinion of this meeting that in the public interest the Council of the Society should continue, in conjunction with the Central NHS Committee, to press the Department of Health and Social Security to allow dispensing by doctors only for those patients who, because of distance or inadequate means of communication, cannot obtain their dispensed medicines from pharmacies.

The Council, in conjunction with the

Central NHS Committee, will continue to press the Department of Health to resolve the rural dispensing problem. The policy of representations to Parliament will continue.

Prescription distribution

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should take steps with the appropriate authorities to ensure the safer distribution of prescriptions from doctors' surgeries.

The Council has decided that further information should be sought.

Pharmacology

That it is the opinion of this meeting that a practical course of applied pharmacology should be included in the degree course.

For some time, the teaching of applied pharmacology has been receiving greater emphasis in a number of schools of pharmacy and it was generally agreed recently, by the heads of all schools, that the instruction in pharmacology given to pharmacy students should have more relevance to the action of drugs in man.

The Council have appointed a working party which is considering the teaching of applied pharmacology to undergraduate and postgraduate students and also the role of applied pharmacology in pharmaceutical practice.

Advertising

That it is the opinion of this meeting that many of the advertisements appearing in the Society's journal are of such nature to degrade the professional status of pharmacy.

Acceptability of certain advertisements is largely a matter of personal taste, but great care should continue to be exercised in the acceptance of advertisements.

Science articles

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society's journal should include more articles originating from the Society's Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Because of the reorganisation of the laboratories there was a period during which little material suitable for publication came from the Department, but articles are now beginning to appear again.

Segregations of poisons

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the status of pharmacy would be enhanced if all Part I poisons were segregated so as to be under direct control of a pharmacist.

A letter has been sent to all pharmacists advising them of the requirements of the law relating to supervision in retail pharmacies. The Council are convinced that not only must supervision exist in pharmacies, but it should be clear to members of the public that it *does* exist.

Dating monographs

That it is the opinion of this meeting that due to the relative frequency of the re-issue of the *BP* and *BPC*, that all materials being ascribed as *BP* or *BPC* should be suffixed with the relevant year of publication.

The resolution has been considered by the Industrial Practice Subcommittee and is now being further considered by the Council.

Promotional offers, price-cutting and the NPU

Is a "promotional offer" a form of price cutting? And is it fair to the one-shop pharmacist to offer quantity discounts to members operating several branches?

Those questions worried some of those present at an area meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union at Sunderland on October 19, and more than one answer was put forward with some force—and even heat.

Mr J. A. Gray, Bradford, raised the issue of cut prices when questions were invited following a report by Mr Ken Rutter (a member of the Executive Committee) on how the NPUM marketing operation was developing. Did the Executive approve, asked Mr Gray, the cutting of prices on NPU lines? "No," said the secretary, Mr J. Wright. "So long as we can, we shall see that prices of NPUM products are maintained." The aim was to provide quality products at the lowest reasonable margin of profit so that there would be no need to cut.

Inconsistency

But Mr J. Dixon, Darlington, argued that giving the smaller multiple companies that were in membership of the Union a bonus on quantities was tantamount to inviting them to cut their prices, and Mr J. P. Kerr, Newcastle upon Tyne, drew attention to what he saw as an inconsistency in Mr Rutter's statement, namely that the Executive was against quantity terms on NPUM products being used to reduce prices to the consumer, but it was proposing to assist members faced with low-price competition from traders buying on quantity or promotional-offer terms by considering promotional offers for its own products.

The chairman, Mr John Reed, saw no real conflict. The aim was to meet competition, he said, and to enable chemists who could obtain competitive products on special terms to take up the sale of comparable NPUM lines without financial sacrifice.

Mr Rutter in his address had explained how differences of viewpoint among members of the former Marketing Committee on points of, for example, packaging, had led to the decision to engage experts in design and marketing and in turn to the incorporation of NPU Marketing Ltd.

Turnover in NPUM products in 1968 had reached £2½ million at retail sales prices. That represented only 15s per day per member and that could easily be doubled.

The new products were eminently saleable and if use were made of the stands, showcards and sales aids offered them, turnover would go up. Lanalems kept on display, for example, could become a best seller without advertising. Why should chemists display loss leaders for the benefit of others?

In each NPUM price was a built-in amount for future advertising, which

would be embarked on when conditions were judged to be right.

There was now a team of 30 representatives. Distribution was now from 20 distributors using 31 depots yet, despite that extra servicing, prices had been held steady. There were now many discounts and some of the older discounts were now at higher levels.

Promotional offers were now under consideration and he hoped members would consider making offers to customers that would double the speed of turnover of the items involved.

A point taken up by Mr A. Hunter, Middlesbrough, was the basis for claiming "value to customer" as one of the criteria for NPUM products. Some of them had been the subject of "dismal" comments in *Which?* Mr. Reed replied. Some of the *Which?* remarks were on products already withdrawn from sale. Often the reports showed bias.

Another point was clarified by Mr Reed. There would be no promotional offer



Mr J. Reed

arrangements for advertised products that competed with NPUM products. As to quantity terms, NPUM gained the advantage of a single "bulk drop" in delivery instead of many calls to branches, but the business buying on those terms had usually its own basic costs to add.

Had there been any considerable increase of sales since the "reps" had been engaged? asked Mr J. B. Spedding, Ferryhill. Mr Reed said that the new policy demanded a sales force. Not all chemists were such champions of NPUM as was Mr Spedding, though by and large NPUM was a big success.

On a show of hands, members agreed to accept a little give and take on margins if that was considered desirable.

In his opening address Mr John Reed, NPU chairman, had given an explanation of changes made in the new statement of Union policy. Four planks were shop modernisation, training for managements and staffs, NPU products and headquarters services to promote members' efficiency. Important among those services would be interfirm comparisons, for which members were being asked to supply—in confidence — details of their trading

methods and success as a basis of advice to members on such matters as stockturn, profitability, etc.

The benefits of the comparisons would at first be passed on only to members contributing information, he told Mr C. W. Griffiths, Wetherby. The Executive Committee would not have access to individual members' trading figures. The results would come before them only as percentages.

Mr John Reed came under fire for his disregard of the problem of rural doctors' dispensing when he presented his statement on current NHS matters.

Mr H. W. Jackson, Masham, who made the criticism, also objected to a published letter in which Mr J. P. Kerr and two medical practitioners had advocated extension of the mile radius as a "temporary" solution. "Temporary" solutions were all too apt to become permanent. The heat could be turned off by both sides adopting one of the suggested revisions of regulation 27, that is, by using a local dispensing committee to decide each case on its merits. Evidence of fact-finding from the Committee would have been welcomed by rural contractors.

Leaving Mr Kerr to speak for himself, Mr Wright took up the challenge on behalf of the Committee. It had, he said, been seeking information from Pharmaceutical Committees in rural areas but not yet received nearly enough. With the Council of the Society the Committee was looking at types of constitutional action that it might take. It had opened proceedings against the Clerk to one Executive Council who had been dragging his feet. If the House of Commons were not in recess other signs of activity would have become apparent.

Mr Kerr said his letter had been an endeavour to demonstrate that some rural doctors were well disposed towards chemists. No outcry could be expected from the public so the Government would not react. The doctor's point of view was to some extent understandable because for 60 years dispensing had contributed to the remuneration of rural doctors' remuneration and pensions. His suggestion could lead to a renewed dialogue with the doctors, from which, if agreement were reached, a joint recommendation could go forward to the Department.

From the platform Mr Reed said the recent victory of the doctors was making them want to delay, but the Central NHS Committee was thinking along the same lines as Mr Kerr.

£10,000 appeal to support RPM case

The National Pharmaceutical Union is to launch an appeal for £10,000 in the new year to support the case for resale price maintenance on medicines.

The NPU Executive Committee, at its September meeting, decided to ask members for a minimum donation of £1 per pharmacy, the amount to reflect the size of the business.

Donations from members to finance the Retail Alliance SET protest campaign are approaching £2,000.

Irish pharmacists told of drop in recruitment

Addressing the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in Limerick on October 7 the president, Mr. T. R. MILLER, told members "It is my duty to alert you to what I believe to be a serious situation. Fewer students are taking up pharmacy as a career and if this pattern continues, very serious consequences will ensue for the pharmaceutical services of this country."

Referring to the proposal by the National Drugs Advisory Board — which is supported by the Irish Medical Association — that all dispensed medicines should be labelled with the names of the drugs, the president said that pharmacists would need to re-orientate their thinking.

Tribute to outgoing Councillors

Having announced the results of the Council election (see *C&D*, October 11 p 323), the president paid tribute to the three outgoing members of the Council who were defeated in the election (Messrs. Costello, Harty and Loughman) saying they had served diligently and pharmacy was much in their debt.

Although members were dissatisfied with the slow progress of the Health Services negotiations, he assured the meeting that the delay was through no fault of the Joint Negotiating Committee.

During the year the Council and the Irish Veterinary Association, had forwarded a joint submission to the Department of Agriculture containing, among other things, a recommendation that sales of medicines from vans by unauthorised persons should be banned. "Your Council would go even further and is convinced that the sale of medicines should be prohibited totally except from registered premises."

The Postgraduate Education Committee was preparing a series of written lectures on the most recent developments in the field of agro-chemicals and preliminary advisory talks were being arranged for twelve regional areas. Council members would attend to deal with policy aspects.

Referring to the fact that no pharmacist had been appointed to the Hospital Joint Services Board set up during the year, the president said: "The omission of pharmaceutical representation from boards and committees dealing with matters which would benefit from the advice of pharmacists is one of the facts of life we recognise but cannot accept."

The Hospital Pharmacists' Association were to be congratulated on their document outlining the desirable role of pharmacists in the re-organised hospital services. They were doing something constructive in their own interests and for pharmacy in general.

Turning to the proposal in the 1969 Health Bill to create eight Regional Health Boards to replace existing Health Authorities, the president said that the Council had sent a memorandum to the Minister

for Health strongly advocating the appointment of a pharmacist to each board and also to each of the county committees that would be set up to advise on local problems.

It was the duty of pharmacists, through their local associations, to take an active interest in these matters. "Indeed, the issue is so important that I urge members to form county groups, which, in turn, can co-operate on a regional basis." It was essential that pharmacy should be adequately represented on these boards.

The Council had pressed continually for the implementation of section 14 of the 1961 Poisons Act and section 2 of the 1962 Pharmacy Act. They had now been informed by the Department that the examination of regulations to be made under the Poisons Act had reached an advanced stage and that the operation of section 2 of the 1962 Pharmacy Act would be co-ordinated with the introduction of the new poisons regulations.

Warning students studying for the Society's diploma that the Second Professional examination would terminate next year and that the degree course would then be the only avenue to the qualification of pharmaceutical chemist the president stressed that there could be no question of lowering standards. Those concerned must work hard to achieve success in the time available.

Assistant's course intake levels off

Between 1958 and 1967 there had been a steady increase in the numbers registering for the Assistants' course, but recently the intake had levelled off at from 35 to 40 annually. This year 26 out of 34 candidates had passed the Assistants' examination "the best answer I can give to those who say the standard is too high."

The numbers of students who had passed the degree examination in the past few years (19 in 1968; 23 in 1967; 15 in 1966; 16 in 1965 and 11 in 1964) showed that pharmacy was not attracting sufficient people to replace losses due to deaths and retirements.

It was proposed to hold a full year's postgraduate course in pharmacology starting in Dublin this month. It would be followed by an examination and successful candidates would receive a certificate. If successful the project could be transferred to other centres.

The president gave the total number of Pharmaceutical Chemists on the Register as 2,069; Dispensing Chemists and Druggists, 28, Registered Druggists, 59, and Pharmaceutical Assistants, 340. Thirty-five pharmacists had died during the year and 23 new pharmacists, including 17 BSc Pharms, had been added to the Register although four, being from overseas, were not available for practice in Ireland.

The number of pharmacies in Dublin city and county was 367 with 877 in the rest of the country. Of the total of 14 druggists' shops none was in the Dublin area. Twenty-five pharmacies had closed during the year and eight opened up; three druggists' shops closed.

Mr P. F. O'GORMAN, Clonmel, said South Tipperary Pharmacists' Association

had intended to put down a motion concerning the introduction of a code of ethics but had been late in doing so. Members had been issued with a code early in the year (see *C&D* February 1, p 92) but his Association envisaged one that would be binding. A select committee should examine the matter and report to the Council with a view to having the necessary legislation introduced. The president replied that the Council would keep Mr O'Gorman's suggestions in mind.

MR N. A. P. MCKANE, Ballina, said something should be done to inculcate some form of self-respect into members because many pharmacists seemed to have little respect for ethical practice. How, otherwise, could they expect the public's respect, he asked.

MR T. C. CASSIDY, Shannon Airport, urged that the time for those still eligible to take the Second Professional examination be extended. Many had been unable to make the grade and were obliged to remain Assistants for the rest of their lives. Some were unable to attend lectures and others had reached an age when an examination would not be a suitable means of assessing their capabilities. Perhaps some form of oral examination which would have regard to their experience and assessment of pharmacy could be devised.

MR A. QUIRKE, Clonmel, opposed the suggestion. The Irish Medical Association did not hold a modified examination for such people, he declared.

Distinctions should be allowed

MR S. HILLERY, Sixmilebridge, said he would like proof that recently qualified pharmacists were acting in an unethical way as suggested by Mr McKane. Regarding titles, if a person had the ability to better himself and acquire greater knowledge the Council should not deprive him of the right to display this distinction. The medical profession were allowed to display their degrees and unless pharmacists were encouraged along those lines it could be argued that a professor of pharmacy should only be allowed to describe himself as an ordinary chemist. Most unfairly, no titles would be allowed to members of the academic staff.

MR J. WILLIAMS, Kilkee, asked if it was true that there had been a deterioration in student-teacher relations because of recent agitation. It was rumoured that students who had made representations to the Council had been victimised. The president assured him that the rumour was "absolutely untrue." Relations between the teaching staff and the students were second to none, but if Mr Williams thought there was any truth in the allegation he would certainly like to hear more.

MR C. S. O'CONNOR, of the College staff, said that this was the first he had heard of the allegation and he would like to hear further details.

MR R. C. O'HIGGINS, referring to a circular from the Council dealing with the implications of proposed changes in the regulations affecting the sale of poisons, stressed that pharmacists were the custodians of poisons. They looked askance at

the 1908 Act which licensed other people to sell certain poisons. If sales of agro-chemicals by people with no training in forensic pharmacy continued to be allowed a situation might arise within 20 years in which unqualified people would be allowed to sell veterinary medicines. Strong action should be taken to prevent this encroachment on the pharmacist's domain.

The president pointed out that under the 1908 Act traders were licensed to sell three poisons — phenol, arsenic and nicotine. There were more poisons among the agro-chemicals to-day than were contained in the pharmacist's shop.

Licences to sell agro-chemicals

MR D. J. KENNELLY, a member of Council and of *Comhairle na Nimheanna*, said that when the new regulations became law he expected an advertisement would be issued by the Department asking people to apply for licences to sell agro-chemicals. At present anybody could sell them. Under the new regulations the county managers would issue licences.

If pharmacists declined to stock agro-chemicals on the basis that they were too bulky, the licences would be given to traders with no knowledge whatever of poisons. "When a notice appears in the papers, as I feel it will very shortly, and if pharmacists are not stocking these preparations, it will be tantamount to saying: 'We are not interested in poisons as such. We are only interested in the sole distribution of poisons for human use'."

The President said that the Council had approached wholesale manufacturers who would be laying in stocks of agro-chemicals so that pharmacists could avail themselves of the arrangement.

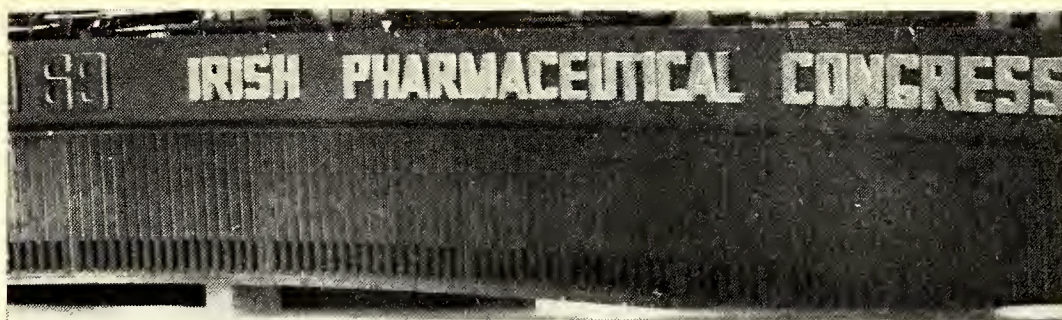
MR J. FORRISTAL, Clonakilty, welcomed the proposed lectures but said that providing the course in 1971 would be useless if the advertisements relating to distribution were to appear shortly.

MR W. DILLON, A.D., Charleville, appealed to the Council to give those who had failed the Second Professional examination a chance of qualifying. He had been "on the road" for 12 years but had left because he could not get a living wage. He asked the Council to consider those who had been in pharmacy before they became druggists and give them another chance of qualifying.

THE TREASURER, Mr R. J. Semple, in his report (adopted on the motion of Mr J. Britton), disclosed that members' and Associates' subscriptions at £11,581 were £378 up on the previous year while fees from Licentiates, Druggists and Assistants were down by £103. The year's deficiency amounted to £26,981 — almost £11,000 more than in the ten months to June 1968.

Chief cause of the loss was the College, whose expenses exceeded income by £26,265. The grant received from the department of Education was £23,000. In view of retrospective salary and wage increases applications had been made to the Department for a grant of £40,000.

While the figures made gloomy reading, the position was not so hopeless as might appear at first sight. Each year saw the College progressing steadily and achieving worthwhile results.



The treatment of common allergies

Opening the session entitled "Common allergies and their treatment," PROFESSOR C. W. M. WILSON (department of pharmacology, University of Dublin) said that the term "allergic diseases" covered a variety of conditions.

The connection between these diseased states lay in the production in the affected individuals of excessive, deficient or abnormal immunoglobulins by their lymphoid cells.

Only recently had the connection between chemistry of the reaction, the effect produced in the experimental animal in the laboratory, and the diagnosis of clinical disease in man come to be appreciated.

The individual in an allergic study would react to second contact with an allergen in an altered way after the first exposure. The reaction might be beneficial to the patient and prevent infections or cancerous diseases, or they might be harmful in that tissues were damaged or syndromes such as hay fever or asthma developed.

The patient might develop antibodies to his own proteins, or iatrogenic disease might develop in which a drug combined with the patient's own protein to produce a hapten which in turn caused antibodies to form and clinical hypersensitivity to develop at a second demonstration of the drug.

Allergic reactions that produced diseases could be classified by four basic types of response, depending on whether the antigen had general systematic distribution or was locally confined; on the physical study of the allergen; and on the type of response produced by the antigen/antibody reaction.

The clinical manifestation of reactions in the first group were direct consequences of the pharmacologically active substances during the antigen/antibody reaction. The substances included histamine, bradykinin, SRSA from the lung, 5-hydroxy tryptamine and prostaglandin. They caused itching and oedema as in hay fever, bronchial constriction as in asthma, and fall of blood pressure as in the general shock of the anaphylactic reaction. The blocked and runny nose, sneezing, nasal irritation, and out-of-sorts feeling that occurred in pollen-induced hay fever were well-known. A similar syndrome caused by house dust in winter was found difficult to distinguish from the common cold.

Reactions in type four of the classification, the only cell-mediated type, were associated with local tissue effect typified by the swelling, heat and rash and con-

tact dermatitis, but also occurred as an apparent immune reaction to bacterial infection.

Treatment procedures depended on whether the aim was to suppress or alter clinical hypersensitivity or to potentiate clinical immunity and establish immunoprophylaxis.

DR R. HOLMES, who presided, said the subject presented a serious and difficult diagnostic challenge and the alertness and willingness of the pharmacist had often saved dangerous situations developing. From now on allergic diseases would occupy a much larger place in the medical and pharmaceutical curricula.

Minister at banquet

Speaking at the banquet on the final night, the Minister for Health, MR E. CHILDERS, announced that the Government had recently authorised the drafting of a Bill for controlling the safety, quality and efficacy of medical preparations. The measure was quite complex but he hoped it would soon be introduced in the *Dail*.

The legislation would give statutory cover to the work of the National Drugs Advisory Board and should be of considerable help to the export drive of the growing Irish pharmaceutical industry.

The legislation also provided for the extension of controls over drugs liable to abuse—particularly by making their unauthorised possession an offence.

Mr Childers indicated that consideration of the Health Bill would be resumed in the coming *Dail* session and said he expected it would shortly become law. It was proposed to reorganise the administration of the health services under regional health boards on which the pharmaceutical profession would be represented. Pharmacy would therefore be in a position to make a direct contribution to the running of the Health Services.

It was also proposed under the general medical service to provide medicines, drugs, etc., through community pharmacies instead of through dispensaries as at present.

The Minister thanked the representatives who had been negotiating terms of participation of pharmacists for the progressive and responsible manner in which they had approached the discussions. Considerable agreement had been reached, and his Department would shortly be setting out detailed proposals for the consideration of members generally.

He had asked for a full report of Mr O'Connor's observations earlier that day on drug dependence (see *C&D*, October 18 p 356) to be furnished to him.

LETTERS

Exercise sandals

In your issue of October 4 you referred to a criticism of exercise sandals that appeared recently in the *Chiropody Review*. The article from which you quoted was the reprint of a letter written originally in April 1965 by two chiropodists in Australia, to their own journal. As the Scholl sandal was not introduced into Australia until later in 1965, the criticism was obviously not referring to our product.

This point must be emphasised because many so-called health sandals are often confused with Scholl. The therapeutic benefits which the Scholl sandal gives the user are derived from the action of gripping and extending the toes with each step.

To allow this exercise, the shape of the sandal and particularly the "gripper bar" must be anatomically correct. The Scholl sandal allows the great toe to lay flat and this exclusive shape is protected by patent. Endorsement by the medical profession for the Scholl sandal is proved by the thousands worn in hospitals throughout Great Britain, in departments ranging from physiotherapy to theatre.

As a company whose business is concerned with the care of feet and legs, our products are always based on sound medical principles and the Scholl exercise sandal is no exception.

T. Griffiths Jones,
Sales director,
Scholl Manufacturing Co Ltd.

Pointless research?

I was somewhat surprised by your article (October 4, p 304) "Steroid properties and possibilities" so far as it concerned the sex hormone group.

It does seem pointless to pursue research into an "antiandrogen" since it is well known that two most effective non-androgenic progestogens are readily available, namely megestrol and chlormadinone acetate and these are more closely related to the naturally occurring hormone—progesterone.

It is a fact that the great majority of contraceptive pills do indeed contain progestational agents of the 19-nor-testosterone group which, if administered over long periods, tend to produce far more serious conditions than mere hirsutism, in fact the possibility of rendering the patient more likely to be the victim of a coronary by the gradual process of masculinisation must not be overlooked.

"Alkylated progestational steroids derived from nortestosterone i.e., norethisterone, norethynodrel, ethynodiol diacetate, lynoestrenol, allyloestrenol, and methylloestrenolone—are structurally very similar to the synthetic anabolic steroids, and this suggests the possibility of shared metabolic effects"—Wynn, Doar, *Lancet*, October 1, 1966.

Phillip H. Bridgman,
Chartham, nr Canterbury

Prompt attention

We are often only too ready to lay criticism at the feet of suppliers when they make mistakes or delay the execution of orders. On two occasions recently I have received some extremely prompt and efficient response to orders.

Last week I wrote to Parke, Davis & Co regarding supplies of their catarrh vaccine. The letter was sent by first class mail, and my query was answered by a long distance telephone call before 9.30 the following morning.

I also sent recently an urgent order to Roche Products Ltd, for Fluorouracil, unaware that its use was restricted to hospitals. Before 10 a.m. the following morning, I received a telephone call with a most courteous reply.

Regretably a very large number of other firms could take note of the excellent service I have received from the two firms mentioned above. While we do not expect telephone replies to all our queries or orders, some semblance of efficiency would be appreciated in many instances.

Peter L. Morris,
Nardeth, Pembrokes

A profitable concern

I would like to correct an impression, in a recent item on the nationalisation of Sweden's pharmacies (October 4, p. 303) that the pharmaceutical firm, Kabi, has been making losses. This statement was incorrect and was based on incorrect information received by this Association. Our apologies are therefore due to Kabi for any embarrassment caused.

W. McMillan,
Manager, information services,
Association of the British
Pharmaceutical Industry,
London W. 1

Resuscitated

Your description of Hedex as "a new product" (October 18, p 360) is hardly correct. It is several years now since, chemists in the North East and South of England put "paid" to the fond Winthrop image of a grocerised Panadol. The resuscitation of Hedex for the benefit of the supermarket and grocer seems a must!

F. C. Bentley,
King's Lynn, Norfolk

What a year!

What a remarkable year this is. *Mentha piperita* became veritable bushes 4 to 5 ft tall. Usually cut and distilled in the first week of August to avoid rust, this year grew on without rust until the end of August.

All local oil was sold before harvest and was never on offer.

Chamomile, a reduced crop through less demand, gave good yield but the oil is still on offer. My bees have given an exceptionally good flow, with very little swarming and for the first time ever I have gathered mushrooms by the roadside on the highway side of the hedge.

E. J. White
Westerham

BOOKS

Law & Ethics for the Practising Pharmacist. C. C. Stevens LLB FPS, Barrister-at-Law. Leonard Hill Books, a division of International Text Books Co Ltd, 158 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW 1. Pp 120, 8½ x 5½ in. 35s.

This volume attempts to deal with the main legal and ethical problems facing the pharmacist in practice. The book is divided into two main sections: ethical liability and legal liability. The first section deals with pharmaceutical legislation, the functions of the Pharmaceutical Society's Statutory Committee and of its Ethical Committee. The author has included the relevant statutes, regulations and documents such as the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct. The text virtually forms a commentary on those important documents. It is fair to say that there is little in the first section that could be regarded as new or original, but the author has skilfully linked them together, presenting the reader with a comprehensive survey that saves him from having to search through a number of publications.

The second part of the book deals with the legal liability of the pharmacist. Liability in contract and tort is discussed and the chapters are a useful introduction to the more important topics of professional negligence and insurance. The author suggests for further reading in Common Law two books that are undoubted authorities in the subject. However there is a number of modern textbooks whose authority is equally acceptable and which are easier to read than the standard works and would probably be of more value to the pharmacist interested in furthering his knowledge.

The chapters on professional negligence and professional insurance are perhaps the high spots of the book. The law on those aspects is lucidly and clearly stated and helps to clear up a number of commonly held misconceptions.

The publishers have not followed the usual practice of putting the names of decided cases in a different type from that of the text—a practice that is extremely useful when a large number of cases have been cited but it is accepted that this is a minor point that does not diminish the real value of the book.

Mr Stevens has attempted to present in one volume both the legal and the ethical regulations that govern the life of the practising pharmacist, and that is something that has certainly needed to be done. Most of the textbooks of forensic pharmacy have concentrated on the statutes and regulations affecting the pharmacist, devoting little space to problems arising from his responsibility under the Common Law. In an attempt to meet this need the author has produced this useful little volume.

Reports on the Progress of Applied Chemistry. Vol LIII, Society of Chemical Industry, 14 Belgrave Square, London SW 1. 8 x 5¼ in. Pp 853. 30s (to members) 200s (non-members).



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A=Price Advanced. R=Price Reduced. ●=New entry. D=Delete. C=Correction. /=Insert.

	Trade	Tax	Retail		Trade	Tax	Retail		Trade	Tax	Retail
nd Debut (366 DR & A)				Aquamox (746 Lederle)				Betnovate-A (518 Glaxo) T5			
ouble strength 60cc	138 2	72 2	22 5	tablets 25	—	—	— D	ointment 15g	5 6ea	—	7 4
0 Hour (333 Cupal)				Aquavit (68 AH)			— D	30g	10 3ea	—	13 8
mixture	21 9	7 2	3 6	tablets 250	—	—	—	Bien-et-re (261 Christy)			D
Achromycin (746 Lederle) T5				Ardinex (147 Boots) †s4B				Binasin (333 Cupal)	23 6	7 9	3 6
intramuscular 100mg 6	11 8ea	—	17 6	capsules 100	9 6ea	3 6ea	17 9	Bioglan (127 Bioglan)			D
intravenous 250mg 6	21 10ea	—	32 9	500	39 6ea	14 3ea	73 8	multi-vitamin capsules 60			D
500mg 6	38 10ea	—	58 3	Arodeo (357 DS & H)				Bioglan-601 (127 Bioglan)			D
phtharmic oil			D	pine fluid 1 gal	14 9ea	—	21 0	Bioglan-A (127 Bioglan)			D
suspension 6ml				5 gal	73 2ea	—	97 6	ampoules and vitamin B1			D
Achromycin V (746 Lederle) T5				Arrid (235 Carteret)				ampoules/			D
yrup 500ml	32 0ea	—	48 0	talcum powder 120 g	30 7	16 10	4 11	Bioglan-M/Q (127 Bioglan)			D
capsules 50mg 25	—	—	— D	deodorant cream	26 10	9 10	3 11	tablets 15			D
Acthar (61 APC) †s4B				spray	33 11	12 5	4 11	Bisma Calna (211 Butler)			I
intravenous 45 I.U.	48 0	—	—	Astral (333 Cupal)				cream 500ml	48 0	—	6 0
rophilised 10 i.u. vial			D	general purpose blocks				21	15 0ea	—	22 6
Agfa (16 AGL)				junior	—	—	10	Bisolvomycin (154B) T5			
lms black and white				double action toilet block	—	—	2 6 I	capsules 20	12 3ea	4 6ea	22 11
Isopan 126 20 exp.	3 9ea	2 1ea	7 5 I	Atarax (583 HP) †s4B				250	137 6ea	50 5ea	256 8
Isopan Record roll 120	—	—	D	syrup 150ml	6 6ea	—	9 9	Blendrite (888 Newey)			
Agfacolor (16 AGL)				4oz	—	—	—	hairgrips cushion grip	6 4	2 4	1 0
egative film CN5				Aureomycin (340 C of GB) existing entry			D	Bond Street (1355 Yardley)			
standard cassette				Aureomycin (340 C of GB) T5VPO			I	crystallised Cologne	2770	64 0	35 2 11 0
35mm 12exp	5 0ea	2 9ea	8 11	veterinary				Bounce (967 Petfoods)			
ersal film CT18				bisulphate soluble				handy	58 4	11 3	1 2
126 cartridge 20exp	15 1ea	4 11ea	74 0	powder sachets				large	(6doz.)	(6doz.)	2 3
Agfalux (16 AGL) existing entry			D	4 x 4oz	140 0ea	—	210 0		(4doz.)	(4doz.)	
Agfalux (16 AGL)			I	16 x 4oz	528 0ea	—	792 0	Bourjois (150 Bourjois)			
ashgun KM	54 10ea	30 2ea	114 7	capsules 50mg	100 15	2ea	22 9	soaps			
CK & CM	34 7ea	19 0ea	82 3	250mg	100 65	2ea	97 9	guest (5)	C922	29 3	10 9 4 6
Agfascop (16 AGL)				doser syringes 12 x 6cc	33 0ea	—	49 6	mammoth	9104	21 8	7 11 3 3
iewer 10	48 4ea	26 7ea	100 11	mastitis suspension				polythene bag			
20	71 7ea	39 4ea	149 6	12 x 6cc	24 4ea	—	36 6	pack (4)	9379	18 4	6 9 2 6
Agfatronic (16 AGL)				ophthalmic ointment				Bourn-Vita (216 Cadbury) existing entry			D
ashguns 160B	139 10ea	76 11ea	292 0	1% 12 x 4oz	15 0ea	—	22 6	Bourn-Vita (216 Cadbury)			
160A	215 10ea	118 9ea	450 10	powder 2% 6 x 15g	27 6ea	—	41 3	1lb	17 5	—	1 8
Aidex (339 CG) †				soluble Oblets 500mg				1lb	31 9	—	3 0
urn and wound cream				12 x 4	72 0ea	—	108 0	1lb	55 4	—	5 9
28g	24 0	—	3 0	1lb	13 2ea	—	19 9	Brands (1114 5BF)			D
Antree (357 DS & H)				5lb	119 2ea	—	178 9	Brands (1114 5EF)			
niment (vet.)	9 0ea	3 3ea	15 3	spray 1% 6 x 5oz	57 6ea	—	86 3	Breck (1509 C of GB)			
Airwick (23 Airwick)			D	violet spray 6 x 5oz	90 0ea	—	135 0	creme rinse with			
Airwick (671 Jeyes)				with Neomycin				body	sachet	6 1 1/2	3 4 1/2 1 0
Aldis (1027 Rank)				doser syringes					70cc	27 0	14 11 4 5 I
ine projector				Oblets 12 x 10cc	67 0ea	—	100 6	baby shampoo	70cc	24 0	8 10 3 6
Super 850	—	—	655 0	50	62 6ea	—	93 9	British No. 3 (184 Bronco)			D
Alka-Seltzer (843 ML)				Aureomycin (746 Lederle)				British No. 3 (189 BT)			I
tablets 2	14 4	5 0	8	syrup 16oz	—	—	— D	Bronco (184 Bronco)			D
Aludrox (1352 Wyeth)				Aventyl (413 Lilly) †s4B				Bronco (189 BT)			
el 500ml	58 0	—	6 6	liquid 450ml	13 2ea	—	19 8	Bronnley (194 Bronnley)			
12oz	—	—	— D	480ml	—	—	— D	Japonica			
200ml	26 0	—	2 11	Azodyne (357 DS & H)				bubble bath	—	—	12 6
6oz	—	—	— D	(vet.) 5oz	6 9ea	2 5ea	11 5	Cologne	—	—	14 6
Amplex (67 Ashe)				1 lb	—	—	— D	skin balm	—	—	10 6
ady Amplex	45 0	24 1	7 6	Bactrian (776 JML)				soap	—	—	4 9
Anapax (1053 Rexall)				cream 50g	24 0	—	3 0	talcum	—	—	9 6
old tablets 24	37 0	13 7	5 7	Ballet (702 KC) 10 case minimum order				Burson (1388 TKC)			
throat spray 7-5g	40 0	—	4 11	toilet tissue twin roll	27 2	—	1 5 I	(distributors 810 Maw)			
Andora (49 Aneson)				(2 doz)	—	—	— D	Calgitex (828 MAL) existing entry			D
eyelash dye	10 6ea	5 9ea	21 6	Bantron (366 DR & A)				Calgitex (828 MAL)			I
Andrex (153 BSC) existing entry			D	Bantron (149 Cuticura)				bacteriological wool			
Andrex (153 BSC) 25 case minimum order				Bartex (477 AF & B)				tube 4	9ea	—	—
issues 2-roll (12 doz)	30 9	—	2 3	home hair cutters	25 0	9 2	3 11	113g	30 0ea	—	—
Annovax (208 BW)			D	Bauer (1017 Pullin)				227g	55 0ea	—	—
April Violets (1355 Yardley)				electronic flash E.200	—	—	750 0	454g	100 0ea	—	—
perfumed Cologne 1984	73 0	40 2	12 6 I	Benuride (115 Bengue)				10	10 6ea	—	—
perfume 1991	79 0	43 6	13 6	tablets 200mg	100 20	0ea	26 8	(12)	36 0ea	—	—
1992	—	—	— D	500	91 6ea	—	—	first aid dressing	(6)	8 0ea	—
Aquacene (1545 Vestric)			D	Beplete (1352 Wyeth)				(100)	120 0ea	—	—
				elixir 1200ml	25 0ea	—	33 4	gauze 10 x 18cm	(6)	30 0ea	—
				40oz	—	—	— D	ribbon gauze	(6)	30 0ea	—
				Berkfurin (117 BPL)				E.N.T.	(6)	30 0ea	—
				tablets 50mg	100 33	0ea	49 6	wool	7g	4 6ea	—
				1000	303 0ea	—	454 6	14g	7 0ea	—	—
				100mg	100 63	0ea	94 6	(12)	28 0ea	—	—
				1000	571 0ea	—	856 6	for nose bleed			

Specify **Wellcome** brand Insulins

Soluble · Lente · Protamine · Globin · Isophane and 'Nuso' Neutral Insulin

 Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) Dartford, Kent

	Trade	Tax	Retail
Calmic (218 Calmic)			
gripe mixture 70ml	27 0	10 0	3 10
Cantil (824 MCP)			
tablets 50	19 4ea	—	29 0
Caprice (1355 Yardley)			
Cologne	73 0	40 2	12 6
cream perfume	85 0	46 9	14 7
mini spray	72 0	39 7	12 4
perfume	79 0	43 6	13 6
talcum	37 0	20 4	6 4
Capricci (963 PNR) existing entry			
Capricci (936 PNR)			
creme perfumee CR3	15 0ea	8 0ea	31 0
perfume R90	33 6ea	18 0ea	70 0
R81	41 0ea	22 0ea	85 6
R88	62 0ea	33 3ea	129 0
R31	98 6ea	52 10ea	205 0
R21	133 0ea	71 4ea	276 0
R10	178 3ea	95 7ea	370 3
R1	237 0ea	127 1ea	492 9
atomiser R240	50 0ea	26 10ea	104 0
refill R141	26 7ea	14 3ea	55 3
sachet PR1	14 2ea	7 7ea	29 6
soap (3) SR1	16 3ea	5 10ea	31 0
talcum TR3	13 3ea	7 1ea	27 6
toilet water R7	26 0ea	13 11ea	54 0
R6	42 9ea	22 11ea	88 9
R5	65 6ea	35 1ea	136 3
R55	109 0ea	58 5ea	226 0
atomiser R107	29 0ea	15 7ea	60 3
refill R117	22 7ea	12 1ea	47 0
aromatic spray R75	36 3ea	19 5ea	75 3
refill R175	24 8ea	13 3ea	51 3
Cardio-Conray (971 P5MB)			
ampoules 20ml 10	91 8ea	—	137 6
Cetiprin (678 Kabi)			
(distributors 1545 Vestric)			
tablets 100mg 50	15 7ea	—	23 5
1000	164 2ea	—	246 3
Chasse Gardee (1469 PC) existing entry			
Chasse Gardee (1469 PC)			
Cologne 7028	16 10ea	9 0ea	35 0
7029	27 8ea	14 10ea	57 6
7030	48 1ea	25 10ea	100 0
perfume 7040	20 3ea	10 10ea	42 0
7042	24 4ea	13 1ea	50 6
7044	31 3ea	16 9ea	65 0
7045	40 5ea	21 8ea	84 0
7000	60 3ea	32 4ea	125 0
7001	86 9ea	46 6ea	180 0
toilet perfume 7728	24 1ea	12 11ea	50 0
7729	40 5ea	21 8ea	84 0
7730	60 8ea	32 6ea	126 0
Chiefs (702 KC) 10 case minimum order			
handkerchiefs 3-ply 22 5	3 1	—	6
(6 doz) (6 doz)			
Chloromycetin (938 PD) T5			
ophthalmic vial 3	2ea	—	4 9
suppositories			
Cicatrion (218 Calmic) T5			
aerosol 12	3ea	4 6ea	22 11
Cidal (121 Bibby)			
soap toilet 3oz	30 3	11 5	1 5
bath 5oz	32 6	12 2	2 3
Citanest (68 AH)			
plain ampoules 1% 10ml 20			
with adrenaline 1—250,000 vial 0.5% 20ml 5			
1—200,000 vial 1% 20ml 5			
with adrenaline 1—300,000 ts4B			
Citanest '30' 1-8ml 100	37 0ea	—	—
50	—	—	—
Clinimycin (518 Glaxo) T5			
syrup 125mg 100ml	6 8ea	—	10 0
Co-caps (275 Co-C)			
imipramine 25mg ts4B			
50	9 0ea	—	—
250	32 0ea	—	—
Codis (1037 Reckitt) tsDDI			
tablets 500	28 0ea	—	—
Coeur Joie (936 PNR)			
perfume A90	26 7ea	14 3ea	55 3
A88	46 7ea	25 0ea	96 9
A31	74 0ea	39 8ea	153 6
de luxe A12	89 1ea	47 9ea	185 0
toilet water A6	32 10ea	17 7ea	68 3
Colistol (328 CCC)			
piglet doser 450ml	30 0ea	—	45 0
Colivac (328 CCC)			
vet. 100ml	30 0ea	—	45 0
Colofac (324 Crookes)			
Colofac (1539 Duphar)			
tablets 100mg 100	49 6ea	—	—
300	144 6ea	—	—
Comet (810 Maw)			
hair cutter 88001	73 0	26 9	12 6
spare blades 88003	29 2	10 8	3 0
(20 pkts.) (20 pkts.)			
Concern (655 ICC)			
deodorant aerosol trial 22 0	12 1	—	3 6
70g 49 1	27 0	—	8 0
Conray 325 (971 P5MB)			
bottle 50ml	19 4ea	—	29 0
Conray 480 (971 P5MB)			
ampoules 20ml 10	16 8ea	—	25 0
141	8ea	—	212 6
Contusol (1367 R & B) existing entry			

	Trade	Tax	Retail
Contusol (1367 R & B)			
antiseptic 250ml	36 0	13 2	5 7
500ml	63 0	—	—
11	114 0	—	—
21	210 0	—	—
lotion 250ml	27 0	—	2 9
500ml	45 0	—	4 8
11	81 0	—	8 6
21	150 0	—	15 6
Coramine (262 CIBA)			
liquid 25% 100ml	166 0	—	20 9
Corega (1178 Stafford)			
denture powder 18g	21 0	—	2 6
48g	35 8	—	4 3
100g	57 5	—	6 10
Correctol (1333 WL)			
tablets 25	25 6	9 4	3 9
50	44 0	16 2	6 9
Cosette (300 Cosette)			
Coty (301 Coty)			
lipstick Superclear 208	51 9	28 6	9 0
Slenderline pressed powder compact 585	71 9	39	12 6
Cougar (1355 Yardley)			
after shave lotion 2458	92 0	50 7	15 9
after shower talc 2407	57 0	31 4	9 9
deodorant spray 2440	57 0	31 4	9 9
soap-on-a-rope 2464	66 0	24 2	9 5
Cow and Gate (307 C & G)			
half cream 20oz			
full cream 20oz			
Crazy Foam (1221 Thawpitt)			
Cremodiazine (837 MSD) ts4B			
200ml 8 2ea	—	—	12 3
16oz	—	—	—
Cremotresamide (837 MSD) ts4B			
200ml 7 8ea	—	—	11 6
16oz	—	—	—
Cupal (333 Cupal)			
blood mixture No. 20			
iodised 6oz	23 6	7 9	3 6
burn aid cream 22 0	—	—	2 9
cherry bark cough syrup 3oz	21 3	7 0	3 3
6oz	31 3	10 4	4 11
diarrhoea mixture 4oz	21 0	6 11	3 9
adults 19 0	6 3	—	3 3
child's 3oz	18 0	3 7	2 6
ginger flavour 8oz	23 6	7 9	3 9
Friar Trick 22 6	—	—	2 9
health salts grapefruit 17 9	—	—	2 3
insect bite cream†			
junior throat lozenges			
linseed liq. compound			
lozenges bag 11 8	—	—	1 4
5 0lb	—	—	—
15 9	5 2	—	2 6
Cyclax (341 Cyclax)			
astringent eye cream 5 11ea	3 2ea	12 6	—
7 10ea	4 2ea	16 6	—
5 6ea	2 11ea	11 6	—
8 4ea	4 5ea	17 6	—
14 1ea	7 6ea	29 6	—
7 10ea	4 2ea	16 6	—
11 11ea	6 4ea	25 0	—
20 4ea	10 9ea	42 6	—
13 1ea	6 11ea	27 6	—
6 11ea	3 8ea	14 6	—
13 1ea	6 11ea	27 6	—
20 4ea	10 9ea	42 6	—
7 10ea	4 2ea	16 6	—
5 11ea	3 2ea	12 6	—
4 1ea	2 2ea	8 6	—
5 11ea	3 2ea	12 6	—
7 7ea	4 0ea	15 9	—
8 10ea	4 8ea	18 6	—
10 2ea	5 5ea	21 0	—
8 10ea	4 8ea	18 6	—
13 4ea	7 1ea	28 0	—
6 11ea	3 8ea	14 6	—
foundation cream			
Gay Chiffon 4 9ea	2 7ea	9 9	—
bath cubes 8 10ea	4 8ea	18 6	—
bath powder 6 10ea	3 7ea	14 3	—
round 5 9ea	2 8ea	10 6	—
hand lotion 6 10ea	3 7ea	14 3	—
perfume 13 1ea	6 11ea	27 6	—
skin perfume 5 11ea	3 2ea	12 6	—
8 10ea	4 8ea	18 6	—
8 3ea	2 11ea	15 9	—
5 4ea	1 11ea	10 0	—
6 11ea	3 8ea	14 6	—
Glamotint			
Joie de Vivre 4 9ea	2 7ea	9 9	—
bath cubes 8 10ea	4 8ea	18 6	—
bath powder 11 8ea	6 2ea	24 6	—
with puff 8 0ea	4 3ea	16 9	—
bath salts 5 11ea	3 2ea	12 6	—
hand lotion 11 11ea	6 4ea	25 0	—
skin perfume 11 2ea	5 11ea	23 6	—
spray mist 2 9ea	11ea	5 3	—
soap bath (1) 5 4ea	1 11ea	10 0	—
palm (3) 6 11ea	3 8ea	14 6	—
milk of roses 9 5ea	5 0ea	19 9	—
14 9ea	7 10ea	31 0	—
13 1ea	6 11ea	27 6	—
moistura			
NeoJuven 20 8ea	11 0ea	42 6	—
day eye cream			

	Trade	Tax	Retail
Nuit d'Or			
bath cubes 4 9ea	2 7ea	9 9	—
bath powder 8 10ea	4 8ea	18 6	—
10 3ea	5 5ea	21 6	—
body lotion 10 3ea	5 5ea	21 6	—
hair spray 8 0ea	4 3ea	16 9	—
hand lotion 5 11ea	3 2ea	12 6	—
skin perfume 11 11ea	6 4ea	25 0	—
fluted spray 14 2ea	7 4ea	29 6	—
spray mist 11 2ea	5 11ea	23 6	—
soap bath (1) 2 9ea	11ea	5 3	—
palm (3) 5 4ea	1 11ea	10 0	—
open pore lotion 6 11ea	3 8ea	14 6	—
rouge (brush on) 10 10ea	5 9ea	22 6	—
Sandalwood			
bath powder 6 10ea	3 7ea	14 3	—
salts 18 0ea	4 3ea	16 9	—
body lotion 0 3ea	5 5ea	21 6	—
hand lotion 5 9ea	2 8ea	10 6	—
skin perfume 8 10ea	4 8ea	18 6	—
soap bath (1) 2 9ea	11ea	5 3	—
palm (3) 5 4ea	1 11ea	10 0	—
skin food "O" and Baby 6 11ea	3 8ea	14 6	—
extra nourishing 9 4ea	4 11ea	19 6	—
16 0ea	8 6ea	33 6	—
27 4ea	14 6ea	57 6	—
skin soap (3) 9 0ea	3 2ea	16 6	—
skin tonic 6 11ea	3 8ea	14 6	—
10 3ea	5 5ea	21 6	—
17 2ea	9 1ea	36 0	—
16 3ea	8 1ea	33 0	—
6 11ea	3 8ea	14 6	—
three steps to beauty 8 0ea	4 3ea	16 9	—
twenty minute mask 5 11ea	3 2ea	12 6	—
for mer 8 0ea	4 3ea	16 9	—
tonic hair lotion 5 11ea	3 2ea	12 6	—
Cystex (710 Knox)			
tablets 18 25 2	9 3	3 8	—
40 50 4	18 6	7 3	—
100 100 7	36 11	14 4	—
Dal-tocol (113 Bencard)			
Davenol (1352 Wyeth) tsDDI			
linctus 1200ml 31 6ea	—	—	42 0
40oz	—	—	—
Delagar (366 DR & A) existing entry			
Delagar (810 Maw)			
bath pearls 45 6	25 0	7 9	—
Delixin (1303 Wvander)			
expectorant 150ml 36 0	—	—	4 6
8oz	—	—	—
Dellipoids (853 Modkem)			
D5 rheumatism 60	30 0	11 0	—
D6 analgesic 100	40 0	14 8	—
D16 bronchial† 100	50 0	17 6	—
D17 asthma† 100	75 0	26 8	—
D22 back & kidney 50	20 0	—	—
100	35 0	—	—
250	7 6ea	—	—
500	14 0ea	—	—
1000	26 6ea	—	—
D13 stilboestrol			
Delsey (703 KC) 10 cases minimum order			
facial tissues 100	30 0	4 2	1 10
(2 doz) (2 doz)			
man size 100	35 6	4 10	2 1
(2 doz) (2 doz)			
toilet tissue twin roll 37 8	—	—	2 1
(2 doz)			
flat pack twin 29 8	—	—	1 7
Del Sol (121 Bibby)			
olive oil 5oz	21 1	—	2 3
olive oil 2x 1gal 69 4	—	—	43 6
Dermoline (357 D5 & H) (vet.)			
1 pt 7 6ea	2 9ea	12 9	—
1 gal 24 9ea	9 1ea	42 1	—
5 gal 116 3ea	42 7ea	197 7	—
Dethmor (506 Gerhardt) existing entry			
Dethmor (506 Gerhardt)			
5 concentrate 4oz	36 0	—	5 0
1 lb 104 6	—	—	14 6
7 lb 44 0ea	—	—	73 6
28 lb 160 0ea	—	—	266 0
56 lb 294 0ea	—	—	490 0
plus bait 1 lb	28 9	—	4 0
3 lb	63 0	—	8 9
7 lb 126 0	—	—	17 6
28 lb 28 9ea	—	—	48 0
56 lb 57 0ea	—	—	95 0

manufactured from
licensed material



capsule contains 250 mg Tetracycline H.Cl. BP 24/- per 100 (Basic NHS) 10% Discount when ordered direct from CO CAPS 361 Lillie Road London SW6 Telephone 01-370 4604 (reverse charge)

	Trade	Tax	Retail		Trade	Tax	Retail		Trade	Tax	Retail
prin (1037 Reckitt)				underblankets electric				Eve (888 Newey)			
ots 8	7 8	2 7	1 1	Daphne double	—	—	158 0	hairgrips	5	1 11	10
26	20 6	6 11½	2 11	Delia double	—	—	111 11	Eylure (443 Eylure)			
36	24 8	8 4½	3 6	Delilah double	—	—	139 6	cosmetic brushes			
50	30 4	10 3½	4 4	Juno single	—	—	86 8	blending brush	48 10	17 11	7 9
100	50 8	17 2½	7 3	Sabrina single	—	—	117 4	eyeliner brush	26 9	9 10	4 3
ior 20	10 8	3 7½	1 6	Sophia single	—	—	109 6	Facemakers	135 0	74 0	23 6
48	16 4	5 6½	2 4	Super Sylvia single	—	—	152 6	lipbrush	33 1	12 1	5 3
algesic (378 Dista) †sl				Super Deana double	—	—	187 6	shadow applicator	25 2	9 3	4 0
ets soluble 50	12 6ea	—	18 9	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)				shadow brush	31 6	11 6	5 0
cel (184 Bronco)				Directionale				cosmetic sponge	22 0	8 1	3 6
cel (189 BT)				equalizing lotion	—	—	38 0	lipsticks	55 1	30 3	9 7
dy (122 Bickiepegs)				eye care	—	—	65 0	nail polishes	40 6	22 3	6 11
nestos (382 Domestos)				moisture compensate	—	—	105 0				
t 25	8	—		moisture shield	—	—	65 0	Faceplan (574 EHL)			
o (525 Golden)				skin bath	—	—	38 0	(distributors 1545 Vestric)			
mpoo large 46	4	17 0	7 0	throat care	—	—	65 0	make-up kit	—	—	14 11
rmel (1426 UN)				Ellimans (414 Ellimans) existing entry				Farleys (448 Farleys)			
ers				Ellimans (414 Ellimans)				baby dinners and sweets			
s				(distributors 104 8P)				vegetables and beef,			
ne (1010 P & G)				royal embrocation 4oz	28 4	10 2	4 0	vegetables beef and			
mpoo personal 51	1	18 3	1 2	universal embrocation	2½oz	20 8	3 0	chicken and tomato			
(6 doz)	(6 doz)			2oz	20 8	7 5	3 0	1½oz	12	—	
medium 36	6	13 1	1 8	4oz	28 4	10 2	4 0	apples and rice, apricot			
(3 doz)	(3 doz)							pudding, orange and			
popular 28	7	10 3	3 11	Elsan Blue (418 E)†				lemon pudding, straw-			
professional 106	8	38 0	—	8 charges	58 6	—	6 6	berry sweet 2oz	12 3	—	
sachets				16 charges	92 2	—	10 3	Felix (455 Felix)			
enison (413 Lilly) existing entry				32 charges	148 6	—	16 6	cat food	—	—	9
enison (413 Lilly) T5				Embryomaske (49 Aneson)							
am 15g	9 3ea	—	13 11	instant beauty mask	20 0ea	11 0ea	42 0	Femfresh (47 Anestan)			
th neomycin 15g	9 11ea	—	14 11	Emko (506 Gerhardt)				deodorant dry-spray 50g	35 9	19 8	5 11
ement 15g	9 3ea	—	13 11	(distributors 430 Eucryl)				Fennings (1534 Fennings)			
th neomycin 15g	9 11ea	—	14 11	(distributors 366 DR & A)				cooling powders adult			
rys (389 Drury)				Emoform (1341 Willows)				12	16 3	6 0	2 5
rys (246 Chambers)				medicated toothpaste 100g	46 6	17 1	6 10	36	39 0	14 4	5 9
lop (396 DC)				Energen (421 Energen)				5	80 0	29 8	1 0
water bottles				Energen (1114 SEF)				(1 gross)	(1 gross)		
olsline 76	0	—	9 6	Entacyl (179 8DH)				150 0	55 0	—	1 0
simax 29	1ea	—	37 4	suspension 150ml				(2gross)	(2gross)		
leep Sleep 24	3ea	—	31 4	Erycen (117 8PL)				20	22 0	8 1	3 2
ng 69	0	—	8 8	tablets 500	294 0ea	—	144 0	cough mixture	16 3	6 0	2 5
olliwog 90	0	—	11 3	Erytex (211 Sutler)				fever mixture	23 3	8 6	3 5
iltee 105	0	—	13 2	ointment 500g	96 0	—	12 0	little healers	36	17 0	6 3
nown 81	0	—	10 2	1 lb	—	—	—	90	34 0	12 6	5 0
mbol 64	0	—	8 0	Escapade (1131 Shulton)				12	6 6	2 5	1 0
se gloves				bath foam	63 6	34 1	11 0	little healer tablets	40	16 3	6 0
anicare 42	0	5 4	5 9	bath oil foaming	92 9	33 2	14 9	ointment	10 0	3 8	1 6
obac (1413 P & 5) T5				body lotion	46 3	24 0	8 0	rheumatic tablets	45	23 3	8 6
phalac (324 Crookes)				Cologne	70 9	37 11	12 3	Fernico (333 Cupal)	26 3	—	3 9
phalac (1539 Duphar)				skin fragrance	60 8	32 6	10 6	Fete (Molyneux 194 Bronnley)			
up 200ml	17 8ea	—	26 6	splash Cologne	70 9	37 11	12 3	poudre parfume	—	—	65 0
21	159 0ea	—		talcum	36 1	19 4	6 3	Fiesta (153 85C) existing entry			
haston (324 Crookes)				Eskacillin (1153 5KF) T				Fiesta (153 85C) 25 case minimum order			
phaston (1539 Duphar)				100 100ml	80 0	—	10 0	towels 1-roll	32 0	4 5	2 3
rex (774 LR)				200 100ml	98 0	—	12 3	(2 doz)	(½ doz)		
phragms flat spring	96 0	—	—	old packs	—	—	—	46 9	6 5	3 0	
l spring	—	—	—	sulpha 100 and 200	—	—	—	(1½ doz)	(1½ doz)		
adilán (324 Crookes)				Eskornade (1153 5KF) †s7							
adilán (1539 Duphar)				syrup 150ml	72 0	—	9 0	Fille d'Eve (963 PNR) existing entry			
adilán N.A. (324 Crookes)				4oz	—	—	—	Fille d'Eve (936 PNR)			
adilán N.A. (1539 Duphar)				Esoban (1166 Southon)				perfume			
de's (67 Ashe) †s48				ointment 1½lb	18 3ea	—	—	F90	26 7ea	14 3ea	55 6
is 60	65 7	23 5	10 0	Espace (261 Christy)				F81	34 6ea	18 6ea	72 0
120	101 0	36 0	15 0	Estee Lauder (425 ELC)				F88	46 7ea	25 0ea	96 9
sakof (357 D5 & H)†				Azuree				F31	74 0ea	39 8ea	153 6
t.) 7oz	8 3ea	3 0ea	14 0	bath oil 1oz	—	—	118 0	F21	127 0ea	68 1ea	264 0
20oz	21 0ea	7 8ea	35 8	bath oil soap (2)	—	—	88 0	F33	89 1ea	47 9ea	185 0
large 43	10ea	16 1ea	74 7	body satin rub 8oz	—	—	68 0	F7	20 6ea	11 0ea	42 6
ifix (1160 Solport)				Cologne spray 3oz	—	—	78 0	F6	32 10ea	17 7ea	68 3
ger stalls leather small	10 0	—	1 3	cool spray bath powder	—	—	—	F5	52 0ea	27 11ea	108 3
med. 10	6	—	1 4	dusting power 6oz	—	—	48 0	Flex (1052 Revlon)			
large 11	0	—	1 5	4oz	—	—	78 0	hair conditioner 0288	—	—	17 6
ex. large 11	9	—	1 6	European mineral bath	—	—	—	Focus (1242 Toni)			
ex. ex. large 12	9	—	1 7	salts 10oz	—	—	78 0	hair highlight	21 6	11 3	3 6
u Neuve (Lubin 957 Perl)				fresh milk bath 12oz	—	—	108 0	Freesia (1355 Yardley)			
309	15 3ea	8 0ea	32 6	friction lotion 8oz	—	—	78 0	perfume 1891	79 0	43 6	13 6
310	24 6ea	13 0ea	52 6	12oz	—	—	108 0	perfumed Cologne 1884	73 0	40 2	12 6
311	37 3ea	19 9ea	79 6	mint pick-up bath 8oz	—	—	68 0	cream perfume	85 0	46 9	14 7
320	27 9ea	14 9ea	59 6	tender creme bath 8oz	—	—	68 0	Fresh'n Dainty (506 Gerhardt)			
fer-C (312 AC)				Estrovris (1310 WW)†s48				(distributors 430 Eucryl)			
lets 10	39 0	—	6	tablets 20	1620 0	—	202 6	(distributors 366 DR & A)			
co (411 Ekco) existing entry				Ethisan (428 Ethica)				Frooty (127 Bioglan)			
co (411 Ekco)				100ml	25 8	9 5	4 0	tablets			
erblankets electric				21	21 9ea	—	—	100	30 0	—	3 6
rincess single	—	—	239 6	3oz	—	—	—	1000	20 0ea	—	30 0
double	—	—	290 0	Evan Williams (437 EW)				Fungilin (1176 Squibb) T5			
twin	—	—	334 6	shampoos				cream	9 0ea	—	13 6
				Evan Williams (1188 Steiner)				lotion 15ml	10 2ea	—	15 3
				Evans (436 Evans)				lozenges	20	8 5ea	12 8
				piglet anaemia paste 1oz	29 6	10 10	—	ointment 15g	9 0ea	—	13 6
								oral tablets	20	18 11ea	28 5
								100	75 7ea	—	113 5

		Trade	Tax	Retail	
pessaries	15	12 7ea	—	18 11	
	100	66 0ea	—	99 0	
suspension	12ml	15 0ea	—	22 6	
Fungizone (1176 Squibb) T5					
intravenous	vial	24 7ea	—	36 11	
for tissue culture	vial	28 10ea	—	43 3	
Furacin (1153 SKF)					
solution	500ml	28 6ea	—	42 9	
	16oz	—	—	—	D
Furadantin (1153 SKF)					
suspension	150ml	96 0	—	12 0	
	21	92 0ea	—	138 0	
	4oz and 8oz	—	—	—	D
Furoxone (1153 SKF)					
suspension	300ml	99 0	36 4	15 5	
	8oz	—	—	—	D
Gastrinol (956 Peptinol) † DDI					
(distributors 1545 Vestric)	12	5ea	4 7ea	20 6	
Gerber (200 B & P)					
instant baby foods	1½oz	13 1	—	—	
packet fruits	1½oz	13 1	—	—	
packet savoury	1½oz	13 1	—	—	
Geriatric Pharmaton (265 CDC)					D
Geriatric Pharmaton (1564 Pharmaton)					
Germaine Monteil (1486 GM)					
gel rouge	—	—	—	35 0	
lip glints	—	—	—	20 5	
Gerovital H3 (1599 TTC) †					
tablets	25	18 4ea	—	27 6	
Gillette (514 Gillette)					
shaving cream	198g	47 3	16 6	6 11	
foamy aerosol	150g	38 8	13 6	5 8	
razor adjustable set	147 8	52 10	22 6	—	D
old model	—	—	—	—	
Gin-Fizz (Lubin (957 Perl))					
eau de toilette	689	13 9ea	7 6ea	29 6	
	690	23 0ea	12 3ea	49 0	
	691	35 3ea	18 9ea	75 6	
atomiser	599	18 6ea	9 9ea	39 6	
	600	26 9ea	14 3ea	57 6	
perfume	639	16 9ea	9 0ea	36 0	
	649	29 6ea	15 9ea	63 0	
	650	48 3ea	25 6ea	103 0	
	651	76 6ea	40 6ea	163 0	
Glaxo (518 Glaxo)					
vaccines					
diphtheria tetanus F.T.					D
diphtheria tetanus					
poliomyelitis inactivated					D
poliomyelitis inactivated					D
tetanus F.T.					D
Gleem (1010 P & G)					
toothpaste	medium	28 3	10 1	2 7	
	(1½ doz)	(1½ doz)			
	large	26 2	9 4	3 7	
	(1 doz)	(1 doz)			
Glenrol (184 Bronco)					D
Glenrol (189 BT)					
Glycinello (664 JS & C)					D
Glycinello (49 Aneson)					
hand cream	tin 28g	14 0	7 8	2 6	
	tube 50g	26 0	14 4	4 6	
	105g	47 0	25 10	8 4	
Golden Babe (761 Lilia-White)					
disposable napkins	10	22 1	—	2 4	
	20	41 11	—	4 5	
	48	99 3	—	10 4	
Graneodin (1176 Squibb) T5					
ointment	3-6g	2 0ea	—	3 0	
	15g	4 0ea	—	6 0	
	200g	48 0ea	—	72 0	
Guanor (1089 RPD)†					
expectorant	21	22 0ea	—	—	
Gucki (16 AGL) existing entry					D
Gucki (16 AGL)					
35mm viewer	6	0ea	3 4ea	12 7	
Haematrix (810 Maw)					
ointment	22	4	8 2	3 6	
suppositories	41	0	15 0	6 3	
Haigh's (357 D5 & H)†					
sovereign remedy	8oz	105 0	38 6	14 11	
tonic medicine	8oz	105 0	38 6	14 11	
Halex (80 BXL)					
baby bath	F440	224 0	30 10	30 6	
	F465	278 0	38 2	37 9	
	F449	209 6	28 10	28 6	
stand	F466	291 6	40 0	39 9	
	F631	426 0	50 0	57 6	
bathtime set	F641	469 0	57 6	63 6	
	F166	36 3	13 4	5 9	
brush	F174	38 3	14 1	6 0	
	F172	56 8	20 5	8 9	
brush/comb and rattle	F632	57 9	21 5	9 0	
brush set 4-piece	F634	95 7	40 4	15 3	
5-piece	F636	98 9	33 6	15 3	
chamber	F501	65 0	—	8 3	
7in	F512	34 2	—	4 3	
8in	F502	43 4	—	6 0	
non-spill	F509	61 0	—	7 9	
feeder beaker	F474	22 10	3 2	3 3	
keep warm plate	F471	83 6	11 5	11 6	
layette basket	F439	108 9	14 11	15 0	
with nylon cover	F438	200 0	27 5	27 3	

		Trade	Tax	Retail	
mealtime set	F315	44 4	6 1	6 0	
	F376	52 0	7 1	7 0	
	F375	76 2	10 6	10 6	
training seat	F431	92 5	—	11 6	
adjustable	F472	90 3	—	11 3	
bath brush	D593	70 8	25 10	11 0	
child's bib	F477	56 9	—	7 0	
denture brush	A400	28 0	—	3 6	
hairbrushes gents					
woodgrain finish	D117	87 4	32 0	13 6	
3-piece set	D453	54 8	20 1	8 6	
5-piece set	D455	74 0	27 2	11 6	
hairbrushes ladies					
Radial	D319	41 10	15 4	6 6	
Radial brush/comb					
	D314	48 3	17 8	7 6	
Carefree	D366	48 3	17 8	7 6	
Stylist	D332	57 8	21 2	8 11	
Swinging	D323	54 8	20 1	8 6	
wood grain finish	D328	89 9	32 11	14 0	
hairbrushes children's					
Noddy	DF180	41 10	15 4	6 6	
ladies' brush sets					
3-piece set	E611	115 6	42 4	17 11	
	E612	126 9	46 6	19 6	
	E681	135 0	49 6	21 0	
Harmony 3-piece	E658	167 2	61 4	26 0	
4-piece	E665	225 6	82 6	35 0	
Princess 3-piece	E659	189 8	69 7	29 6	
4-piece	E679	241 0	88 4	37 6	
Teenager 3-piece	E685	125 6	46 0	19 6	
Venice 3-piece	E682	186 6	68 5	29 0	
coffret Caprice					
4-piece set	E656	74 0	27 2	11 6	
nail brushes					
non-slip	D520	14 6	5 4	2 3	
nursery bin with					
deodoriser	F400	142 8	19 6	19 6	
nursery tidy bin	F404	123 0	16 10	16 9	
soap case	E342	8 9	4 9	1 6	
bath size	E345	11 9	6 5	2 0	
toothbrush nylon					
Capri	A259	28 0	—	3 6	
Halmagon (801 MP)					
	38 6	14 2	5 7		
	115 0	42 2	16 3		
Handy Andies (153 B5C) existing entry					
Handy Andies (153 B5C) 25 case minimum order					
tissues	44 9	6 2	7		
	(1 gross)	(1 gross)			
Happy Face (1242 Toni)					
facial washing cream					
tube	25 5	8 10	4		
Hardy Amies (568 HA)					
Signature					
eau de toilette	108cc	—	—	47 6	
perfume	6-5cc	—	—	72 6	
	13-5cc	—	—	105 0	
	30cc	—	—	150 0	
Haynon (1089 RPD)					
tablets 4mg	50	5 9ea	—	—	
	500	42 6ea	—	—	
Head & Shoulders (1010 P&G) Southern area only					
shampoo cream	sachet	21 9	7 9	1 0	
	(3doz)	(3doz)			
	medium	21 2	7 7	2 11	
	large	39 8	14 2	5 6	
lotion	sachet	21 9	7 9	1 0	
	(3doz)	(3doz)			
	medium	21 2	7 7	2 11	
	large	48 10	17 6	6 9	
Hedex (976 PS & T)					
tablets	16	28 9	—	3 0	
Hedges (590 Hedges) existing entry					D
Hedges (590 Hedges)					
L.260 snuff	21 6	—	2 2		
	45 6	—	4 5		
	87 0	—	8 3		
Heinz (593 Heinz)					
unior foods (all 5 to 9					
case rate)					
steak & kidney dinner,					
liver & bacon dinner					
can 4½oz	19 4	—	1 0		
	(2doz)				
Helena Rubinstein (596 HR)					
illumination					
luminator	—	—	45 0		
souffle stick	—	—	47 6		
Heminevrin (68 AH)					D
tablets	25 and 1000				
Hewferro (68 AH)					D
Hewlix (68 AH)					D
Hexoestrol (179 BDH)					D
Hi and Dry (1052 Revlon)					
roll on deodorant	5109	—	—	11 0	
Hill's (605 Hill's) †DDI					
bronchial balsam	100ml	30 0	11 0	4 5	
	200ml	50 0	18 4	7 4	
Histofax (208 BW)					
cream	17.5g	20 0	7 4	3 1	
Histron (1367 R & B)					
balm	25g	18 0	6 7	2 10	
	50g	30 0	11 0	4 8	
	75g	42 0	15 5	6 6	

		Trade	Tax	Retail	
Horlicks (621 Horlicks)					
Horlicks (103 Beecham)					
tablets plain	12	4 10	—	6	
chocolate flavoured					
tablets		—	—	—	
Hornicure (357 DS & H)					
(vet.)	medium	15 9ea	6 0ea	27 0	
	large	—	—	—	
Hypoject (357 D5 & H) †s4B					
(vet.)	100cc	76 6	—	8 6	
	500cc	20 8ea	—	27 6	
Hytex (710 Knox)					
ointment	tube	49	18 1	7 0	
Ibcol (671 Jeyes)					
disinfectant extra	5gal	58 4ea	—	—	
Ikolblitz (673 JofH)					
flashgun	6	—	—	—	
	LD	—	—	—	
	M	—	—	—	
flashgun	A	—	—	61 2	
	C	—	—	61 2	
	D	—	—	61 2	
Ikophot (673 JofH)					
exposure meter	5	—	—	225 5	
	CD	—	—	450 9	
Ikoscop (673 JofH)					
slide viewer		—	—	—	
diroscope attachment		—	—	—	
Ilford (645 Ilford)					
cameras					
Compact outfit		37 9ea	20 9ea	77 5	
Universal 50C		38 5ea	21 2ea	78 10	
outfit		50 4ea	27 8ea	99 8	
Universal Flash		40 0ea	22 0ea	82 0	
outfit		51 7ea	28 4ea	100 11	
Ilotycin (413 Lilly) TS					
tablets 250mg	100	62 0ea	—	93 0	
	500	301 6ea	—	452 6	
	1000	591 3ea	—	886 11	
	5000	2895 0ea	—	4342 6	
Indal Finnish Sauna (961 EGP)					
bubble bath	sachets (2)	21 0	7 9	3 0	
	bottle 5oz	6 6ea	2 5ea	13 0	
hair conditioner					
	sachets (2)	18 6	10 2	3 0	
	bottle 5oz	7 1ea	3 11ea	16 0	
shampoo	sachets (2)	21 0	7 9	3 0	
	bottle 30cc	22 6	8 3	3 6	
	6oz	6 6ea	2 5ea	13 0	
soap (1)	4½oz	35 0	12 10	5 6	
(3)		8 9ea	3 3ea	16 6	
presentation drum		20 1ea	8 9ea	42 0	
Influvac (324 Crookes)					
Influvac (1539 Duphar)					
Infraphil (977 PE)					
health lamp	KL7500	86 3ea	—	115 0	
Intalbut (1490 IAP5) †s4B					
tablets 100mg	250	6 0ea	—	—	
	500	11 6ea	—	—	
	1000	22 2ea	—	—	
200mg	250	8 0ea	—	—	
	500	15 6ea	—	—	
	1000	30 2ea	—	—	
Intaloxine (1490 IAP5) TS					
tablets 250mg	250	26 0ea	—	—	
	500	51 0ea	—	—	
	1000	100 0ea	—	—	
Intalpen (1490 IAP5) T5					
tablets 125mg	250	22 0ea	—	—	
	500	43 0ea	—	—	
	1000	85 0ea	—	—	
250mg	250	43 0ea	—	—	
	500	85 0ea	—	—	
	1000	160 0ea	—	—	
Intalpram (1490 IAP5) †s4B					
tablets 25mg	250	14 6ea	—	—	
	500	28 0ea	—	—	
	1000	55 6ea	—	—	
Intalsolone (1490 IAP5) T5					
tablets 1mg	250	4 3ea	—	—	
	500	7 3ea	—	—	
	1000	13 11ea	—	—	
5mg	250	12 6ea	—	—	
	500	24 0ea	—	—	
	1000	47 3ea	—	—	
Intalsone (1490 IAP5) TS					
tablets 1mg	250	4 0ea	—	—	
	500	7 0ea	—	—	
	1000	13 5ea	—	—	
5mg	250	11 6ea	—	—	
	500	22 6ea	—	—	
	1000	44 5ea	—	—	
Intimate (1052 Revlon)					
eau de toilette	0415	—	—	36 0	
lotion	5146	—	—	11 0	
milk bath	0745	—	—	39 6	
perfume	0957	—	—	110 0	
	0958	—	—	165 0	
	0966	—	—	230 0	
	0916	—	—	375 0	
spray	2153	—	—	49 6	
Isomat-Rapid (16 AGL) existing entry					
Isomat-Rapid (16 AGL)					
camera					
outfit small		165 2ea	77 3ea	331 4	
large		186 10ea	87 4ea	374 9	
		211 4ea	98 10ea	424 0	
camera C		209 3ea	115 1ea	437 0	
case		29 7ea	16 3ea	61 9	
Iso-Pak (16 AGL)					
flash gun		21 11ea	12 1ea	45 10	

	Trade	Tax	Retail	
Iso-Rapid (16 AGL) existing entry				D
Iso-Rapid (16 AGL)				I
camera I	30	7ea	16 10ea	63 11
outfit without flash	34	7ea	19 0ea	72 2
with flash	68	6ea	37 8ea	143 1
camera C	62	10ea	34 7ea	131 3
outfit	69	9ea	38 4ea	145 9
outfit IC	60	0ea	33 0ea	124 4
autotest	74	5ea	40 11ea	155 5
lady set IC	78	3ea	43 0ea	163 4
C	89	3ea	49 1ea	186 5
Jabad (664 J5 & C)				
Jabad (49 Aneson)				
Jean Sorelle (669 Sorelle)				
Hector's House soap	19	8	7 0	3 0
Jeyes (671 Jeyes) existing entry				D
Jeyes (671 Jeyes)				I
air freshener blocks	23	5	—	10
(3 doz.)				
fluid†	7oz	15	8	1 8
20oz	26	11	—	2 11
40oz	49	4	—	5 4
1gal	13	0ea	—	16 6
5gal	56	3ea	—	68 3
Freshbin powder	680g	17	0	1 9
toilet flats				
soft single	37	0	—	1 5
(3 doz.)				
double	33	10	—	2 6
(1½ doz.)				
babysoft single	26	7	—	1 0
(3 doz.)				
double	25	4	—	1 10
(1½ doz.)				
manilla single	37	0	—	1 5
(3 doz.)				
double	33	10	—	2 6
(1½ doz.)				
toilet rolls				
babysoft twin	33	10	—	2 6
(1½ doz.)				
manilla	36	2	—	1 4
(3 doz.)				
toilet fittings				
plastic	22	4	2 0	2 6
porcelain white	106	8	12 0	12 6
coloured	12	9ea	1 9ea	18 4
Jeypine (671 Jeyes)				
disinfectant	5gal	58	4ea	—
Justine (Feraud (480 FP)				
perfume	3oz	—	—	32 6
Kaomycin (1263 Upjohn) T5				
150ml	14	0ea	—	—
500ml	44	3ea	—	—
4oz	—	—	—	D
16oz	—	—	—	D
Kaopectate (1263 Upjohn)				
500ml	7	11ea	—	—
16oz	—	—	—	D
Kaykill (683 Kay) existing entry				D
Kaykill (1068 Roberts)				I
rodenticide	3½oz	11	5	1 6
12oz	29	3	—	3 9
Kaymet (686 Kaymet)				
Keep-Warm feeding plate	66	0	9 1	8 11
no-spill baby cup	14	0	1 11	1 11
Kemithal (649 ICI)				D
Kemoform (853 Modkem)				
balsam of aniseed	50ml	13	6	4 8
3oz	—	—	—	D
Kent (693 Kent)				
shaving brush 100% badger				
white handle	45	3ea	16 1ea	84 0
black handle	C24	46	7ea	16 7ea
Keybells (563 Hampshire)				D
Keybells (1068 Roberts)				
Kinidin Durules (68 AH)				
tablets	100	88	4ea	132 6
30	—	—	—	D
Kleenex (702 KC) 10 case minimum order				
tissues Silk Soft				
boutique	42	4	5 10	2 11
(2 doz)				
handy	72	52	8	7 3
(6 doz)				
150	60	10	8 4	2 1
(4 doz)				
regular	100	60	10	8 4
(4 doz)				
150	42	4	5 10	2 11
(2 doz)				
pocket pack	29	10	4 1	4
(1 gross)				
for men	100	46	5	6 5
(2 doz)				
Harlequin	100	46	5	6 5
(2 doz)				
Kodak (711 Kodak)				
colour miniature film				
Kodacolor-X (36 exp.	8	8ea	4 9ea	15 3
projectors				
Carousel 5	760	0ea	418 0ea	1587 3
Carousel 5-AV	1020	0ea	561 0ea	2130 3
old models	—	—	—	D
Kolynos (655 ICC)				
denture fixative	22	6	—	2 6
37	6	—	—	4 2
Lactate-Ringers (413 Lilly)				
solution ampoules	25	200	0ea	300 0
L'Air du Temps (936 PNR) existing entry				D

	Trade	Tax	Retail	
L'Air du Temps (936 PNR)				I
creme parfume	CB3	12	0ea	6 5ea
dusting powder	TB1	30	4ea	16 3ea
refill	TB2	17	11ea	9 7ea
perfume	B90	26	7ea	14 3ea
	B81	34	6ea	18 6ea
	B88	46	7ea	25 0ea
	B31	74	0ea	39 8ea
	B21	127	0ea	68 1ea
de luxe	B33	89	1ea	47 9ea
	B30	163	6ea	87 8ea
atomiser	B240	48	6ea	26 0ea
refill	B14i	25	0ea	13 5ea
sachet	PBI	14	2ea	7 7ea
soap (3)	SB1	13	9ea	4 11ea
sparkling bath oil	MB3	16	9ea	6 0ea
talcum	TB3	11	4ea	6 1ea
toilet water	B7	20	6ea	11 0ea
	B6	32	10ea	17 7ea
	B5	52	0ea	27 11ea
atomiser	B106	39	6ea	21 2ea
	B107	26	10ea	14 5ea
refill	B117	20	11ea	11 3ea
airomatic spray	B75	32	10ea	17 7ea
refill	B175	21	0ea	11 3ea
Lancome (726 Lancome)				
O de Lancome	2oz	—	—	37 6
	4oz	—	—	67 6
	8oz	—	—	105 0
atomiser	10cc	—	—	19 6
2oz	—	—	—	42 6
Lavato (184 Bronco)				D
Lavato (189 BT)				
Lederkyn (746 Lederle)				D
suspension	16oz	—	—	—
Lederplex (746 Lederle)				D
liquid	8oz & 12oz	—	—	—
Lederstatin (746 Lederle)				D
suspension	2oz	—	—	—
Lemco (926 Oxo)				D
Lem-Sip (1037 Reckitt)				
cold remedy	27	9	4	3 11
Leucovorin (746 Lederle)				
ampoules 3mg/ml	6	38	4ea	—
Lilia (761 Lilia-White)				
sanitary belt	12	23	1	2 4
towels	12	23	1	2 4
Lil-lets (761 Lilia-White)				
regular	10	21	0	2 2
	20	36	7	3 10
super	10	23	2	2 5
	20	41	6	4 4
super plus	10	25	7	2 8
	20	46	2	4 10
Lincocin (1263 Upjohn) T5				
100ml	29	2ea	—	—
60ml	—	—	—	D
sterile solution 600mg				
2ml x 10	73	4ea	—	—
Livadex (1545 Vestric)				D
Love Pat (1052 Revlon)				
extra moist compact	0884	—	—	18 0
refill	5416	—	—	8 9
tortoise tone fashion case	3275	—	—	9 6
white fashion case	3274	—	—	9 6
demi-tasse refill	0671	—	—	11 0
patrician compact refill	0613	—	—	7 6
petite compact refill	0656	—	—	7 0
Luma (801 MP)				
compound	trial	19	6	7 2
	medium	42	6	15 7
	large	51	9	19 0
	family	66	6	24 5
cubes	47	6	17	5 8
(1gross)				
Luminal (97 Bayer)				D
elixir				
Lusty's (781 Lusty)				
kelp powder	4oz	24	0	—
	8oz	38	0	—
	150	32	0	—
tablets	500	80	0	—
	1000	13	0ea	—
tablets malted	100	27	0	—
	250	53	0	—
	750	12	6ea	—
capsules	24	24	0	—
	84	66	0	—
Lydrin (211 Butler)				
500ml	138	0	—	16 0
21	40	0ea	—	60 0
16oz and 80oz	—	—	—	D
Mademoiselle Ricci (936 PNR) existing entry				D
Mademoiselle Ricci (936 PNR)				I
creme parfume	CE3	12	0ea	6 5ea
perfume leger	E110	28	0ea	15 0ea
soap	5E1	13	9ea	4 11ea
talcum	TE3	11	4ea	6 1ea
toilet water	E7	18	9ea	10 1ea
	E6	30	9ea	16 6ea
	E5	50	6ea	27 1ea
atomiser	E107	26	7ea	14 3ea
	E75	32	10ea	17 7ea
refill	E175	22	7ea	12 1ea

		Trade	Tax	Retail	
Ma Griffie (1469 PC) existing entry					D
Ma Griffie (1469 PC)					I
bath oil	4843	28	11ea	15 6ea	60 0
Cologne	2oz 8028	16	10ea	9 0ea	35 0
	4oz 8029	27	8ea	14 10ea	57 6
	8oz 8030	48	2ea	25 10ea	100 0
	14oz 8031	86	9ea	46 6ea	180 0
	26oz 8032	135	9ea	72 10ea	282 0
spray	8022	28	11ea	15 6ea	60 0
dusting powder	4810	20	3ea	10 10ea	42 0
perfume cream	4804	14	5ea	7 9ea	30 0
mousse douce	4829	13	2ea	4 8ea	25 0
perfume	8040	20	3ea	10 10ea	42 0
	8042	24	4ea	13 1ea	50 6
	8044	31	3ea	16 9ea	65 0
	8045	40	5ea	21 8ea	84 0
	8000	60	3ea	32 4ea	125 0
	8046	74	6ea	39 11ea	155 0
	8001	86	9ea	46 6ea	180 0
	8002	137	0ea	73 6ea	285 0
	8003	211	7ea	113 6ea	440 0
	8074	43	4ea	23 3ea	90 0
	8075	40	5ea	21 8ea	84 0
soap cartoned	4851B	6	1ea	2 2ea	11 0
	4856	8	10ea	3 2ea	16 0
talcum 90g	4811	9	7ea	5 2ea	20 0
toilet perfume	2oz 8728	24	1ea	12 11ea	50 0
	4oz 8729	40	5ea	21 8ea	84 0
	8oz 8730	60	8ea	32 6ea	126 0
atomiser	8025	20	3ea	10 10ea	42 0
	8026	43	4ea	23 3ea	90 0
velvet foam bath	4848	24	4ea	13 1ea	50 6
Maillecrin (664 JS & C)					D
Maillecrin (49 Aneson)					I
Marevan (179 BDH)					
tablets 1 mg	500	31	8ea	—	47 6
Marigold (774 LR)					
house gloves					
lightweight		22	6	2 10	2 11
Mary Quant (876 MP)					
cake liner		55	3	30 5	9 11
old pack		—	—	—	—
eyes off		48	9	26 10	8 9
lashes 'bird feathers'		153	2	84 2	27 6
liquid liner		55	3	30 5	9 11
waterproof liner		—	—	—	—
Mastop (328 CCC)					
vet.	1gal.	33	4ea	—	50 0
	5gal	153	4ea	—	230 0
Mavala (664 J5 & C) existing entry					D
Mavala (49 Aneson)					I
2 x 2		10	0ea	5 6ea	20 6
002 base		10	0ea	5 6ea	20 6
cuticle cream		10	0ea	5 6ea	20 6
cuticle oil		10	0ea	5 6ea	20 6
eyeliner		6	0ea	3 3½ea	12 4
lipstick		5	0ea	2 9ea	10 3
Mavaderma nail grower		11	2ea	6 2ea	23 0
phial		58	0	31 11	9 11
nail enamel		6	3ea	3 5ea	13 0
frosted		7	6ea	4 1½ea	15 9
remover		3	0ea	1 8ea	6 2
Scientifique bottle		11	2ea	6 2ea	23 0
applicators		11	2ea	6 2ea	23 0
discovery pack		32	8	17 11½	5 6
magna pack		58	0	31 11	9 11
Mavaderma		58	0	31 11	9 11
Maws (810 Maw)					
Nappi pants		20	0	—	2 6
Tuffy Tail pads					
newborn	10	20	0	—	2 1
	12	—	—	—	1 D
K.L.N. suspension	337.05	16	2	5 11	2 6
Surgical dressings					
bandages B.P.C.					
1in x 4yd	110.18	3	9	—	6
2in x 4yd	110.02	6	2	—	9
3in x 4yd	110.04	8	7	—	1 1
4in x 4yd	110.19	11	1	—	1 5
crepe 2in	141.00	23	5	—	2 11
2½in	141.01	28	3	—	3 6
3in	141.02	33	9	—	4 2
3½in	141.03	38	8	—	4 10
4in	141.04	44	1	—	5 6
6in	141.05	65	5	—	8 2
cellulose tissue	147.01	56	0	—	7 0
cotton wool B.P.C.					
½oz	100.00	6	3	—	9
1oz	102.01	8	6	—	1 1
4oz	102.03	24	0	—	3 0
16oz	102.05	80	0	—	10 0
hospital quality					
1oz	102.07	7	3	—	11
4oz	102.09	19	0	—	2 5
16oz	102.11	60	0	—	7 6
gamgee pink label					
4oz	146.09	23	3	—	2 7
16oz	146.11	78	0	—	8 8
blue label					
4oz	146.12	27	0	—	6 0
16oz	146.14	93	0	—	10 4
gauze B.P.C.					
1yd	137.02	12	7	—	1 7
3yd	137.03	27	9	—	3 8
6yd	137.04	50	8	—	6 4
12yd	137.05	98	3	—	12 3
unsterilised rolls					
100yd	125.05	62	10ea	—	94 6
25yd	125.06	16	1ea	—	24 2

	Trade	Tax	Retail
lint B.P.C.			
plain			
1/2oz	120.00	8 5	1 1
1oz	135.01	12 11	1 7
4oz	135.03	41 6	5 2
16oz	135.05	150 0	18 9
boric			
1/2oz	143.00	8 9	1 1
1oz	134.07	13 8	1 9
4oz	143.09	44 6	5 7
16oz	143.05	161 0	20 1
multiple pack dressings			
No. 1	148.00	37 6	4 8
No. 2	148.01	76 3	9 6
Max Factor (813 MF)			
fashion lashes	118 0	61 8	19 11
lower lashes	74 0	38 8	12 11
adhesive	24 0	12 6	4 1
hand and body lotion			
8oz	58 8	30 8	9 11
17oz	71 4	37 3	12 0
Maya (664 J5 & C)			
Maya (49 Aneson)			
Melina (1406 SGBP)			
Ash-Ling			
bubble bath	—	—	10 9
cleansing milk	—	—	8 6
dusting powder with puff	—	—	15 6
hand lotion	—	—	8 0
perfume	6cc	—	15 6
skin perfume	—	—	14 6
talcum powder	—	—	8 0
Shee-Vawn			
bubble bath	—	—	12 6
dusting powder with puff	—	—	15 6
hand lotion	—	—	8 0
perfume	6cc	—	17 6
skin perfume	—	—	17 6
talcum powder	—	—	8 0
Saga for men			
after shave lotion	—	—	12 6
talcum	—	—	8 6
set	—	—	21 0
Meltus (333 Cupal)			
adult cough mixture	4oz	26 0	8 7
8oz	39 3	12 11	5 11
junior	3oz	24 3	8 0
6oz	34 9	11 5	5 3
Mendaco (710 Knox) †			
tablets	20	34 4	12 8
	48	68 7	25 2
	120	137 2	50 4
Mennen (525 Golden)			
shave creams			
lather/menthol			
brushless/menthol	70g	23 2	8 6
old packs	—	—	—
Menwin (1449 Burjux)			
Metamsustac (972 Pharmax)			
Methyltestosterone (917 Organon) †s4B			
Sublings 5mg	100	9 0ea	—
10mg	100	14 8ea	—
25mg	100	28 6ea	—
50mg	100	52 8ea	—
Milo (883 Nestle)	8oz	33 11	3 6
16oz	60 7	—	6 2
Miners (876 MP)			
frosted powder shadows	17 5	9 7	3 0
stick shadows	17 5	9 7	3 0
uper sleek wigs	66 0ea	—	99 0
Minims (1154 SNP)			
Minolta (667 JCL)			
camera cine 8mm			
Autopak 8-K7	—	—	2399 6
8-K11	—	—	3199 6
cameras instant load			
16-P5 kit	—	—	420 0
Autopak 550	—	—	659 0
Autopak 800	—	—	1059 0
500 and 700	—	—	—
projectors			
Autodial 8	—	—	1319 6
Auto Dial 8	—	—	—
Super-8	—	—	—
viewer 16	—	—	—
Mirra-coat (174 BMAH)			
dog feed additive	1 lb	12 0ea	18 0
Mitchum (1520 IPM) existing entry			
Mitchum (1520 IPM)			
anti-perspirant			
cream	26 6ea	9 8ea	45 0
liquid	26 6ea	9 8ea	45 0
Esoterica cream			
original	18 6ea	10 2ea	35 0
facial	18 6ea	10 2ea	35 0
fortified	26 0ea	14 3ea	49 0
Moditen (1176 Squibb) †s4B			
tablets 1mg	25	8 1ea	12 2
	100	28 10ea	43 5
	500	126 0ea	189 0
2.5mg	100	30 0ea	54 0
	500	156 0ea	234 0
5mg	100	48 0ea	72 0
	500	204 0ea	306 0
Mogadon (1074 Roche) †s4B			
capsules	100	22 0ea	33 0
	500	88 0ea	132 0

	Trade	Tax	Retail
Monsieur de Givenchy (1589 Givenchy)			
deodorant stick	7 0ea	3 10ea	14 6
shave cream lather	8 0ea	2 11ea	14 6
shave foam aerosol	9 2ea	3 4ea	17 6
soap in travel box	8 6ea	3 11ea	15 6
Morny (862 Morny)			
after bath Cologne	22371	—	—
	22381	—	—
Beauty Bath			
foam	22538	—	—
gelee	22507	—	—
soap	21502	—	—
travel pack	22869	—	—
dusting powder	27371	—	—
eau de toilette	22301	—	—
overnighter	22980	—	—
spray mist	—	—	—
Lilly of the Valley,			
Gardenia	—	—	12 6
F/F or Sandalwood	—	—	13 6
old packs	—	—	—
Morsep (1007 PL)			
cream	300g	10 4ea	—
Movex (16 AGL) existing entry			
Movex (16 AGL)			
cine equipment			
auto outfit 5	small	351 1ea	167 1ea
	large	425 8ea	199 1ea
auto outfit 5V	488	8ea	235 2ea
Mucaine (1352 Wyeth) †s4B			
suspension	500ml	8 6ea	—
	12oz	—	—
Multrate (1582 Albion)			
Munium (49 Aneson)			
breath freshener	30 6	16 6	2
Mysteclin (1176 Squibb) TS			
psules	16	10 8ea	—
	100	63 9ea	—
	500	307 8ea	—
	100ml	9 8ea	—
	16	10 8ea	—
	100	63 9ea	—
	500	307 8ea	—
"N" (333 Cupal)			
tonic syrup	6oz	23 6	7 9
Nappiclene (810 Maw)			
powder	16oz	44 0	—
Natural Wonder (1052 Revlon)			
blemish stick	0424	—	14 0
blotting pressed powder	5349	—	17 6
fashion case	2833	—	10 6
foaming facial cleanser	5281	—	21 0
make-up cake	5126	—	16 0
medicated stick	0424	—	—
night treatment lotion	2890	—	21 6
oil-free make-up	5348	—	17 6
pressed powder	0837	—	15 6
refill	5027	—	9 0
replacement puff	5029	—	2 6
skin lotion	0776	—	16 6
Nature Boy (849 MML)			
foot exercise sandals			
men's flat wood soled	33 4pr	—	49 11
Nature Child (849 MML)			
foot exercise sandals			
flat wood soled	23 11pr	—	35 11
low wedge heel	23 11pr	—	35 11
low square heel	28 7pr	—	42 11
Nature Girl (849 MML)			
foot exercise sandals			
flat wood soled	28 7pr	—	42 11
low wedge heel	29 3pr	—	43 11
high square heel	33 3pr	—	49 11
high wedge heel	33 3pr	—	49 11
Naxogin (227 Erba)			
tablets 250mg	20	22 0ea	—
	100	100 0ea	—
Nazotarr (333 Cupal)			
inhalant	1/2oz	13 9	4 6
Nebroxox (208 BW)			
Neo-Cortef (1263 Upjohn) TS			
eye/ear drops	5ml	11 0ea	—
	10ml	15 0ea	—
Neo-Possiorine (115 Bengue)			
Nethaprin (838 Merrell) †s7			
expectorant	150ml	4 6ea	1 8ea
Neuro Phosphates (1153 SKF) †			
	300ml	54 0	19 9
	21	29 0ea	43 6
8oz and 80oz	—	—	—
Neuro-Trasentin (262 CIBA) †s4A			
tablets	100	94 0	—
Neutrolactis (1098 Sandoz)			
tablets	10	12 0	4 5
New Dew (751 LL)			
body lotion	155cc	63 0	34 6
soap	31oz	29 0	10 6
splash Cologne	100cc	91 0	50 0
talcum	100g	49 0	27 0
Nikini (1073 Robinson)			
sanitary pads	12	17 3	—
Nixoderm (710 Knox)			
ointment	16 0	5 11	2 3
	32 0	11 9	4 7
Nobecutane (179 BDH)			
remover 50g	—	—	—

	Trade	Tax	Retail
Nonad Tulle (34 A & H)			
2x2in	36	28 7	—
4x4in	10	28 7	—
	36	52 2	—
	36	95 0	—
6x6in	36	95 0	—
4in x 8yd strip	77 0	—	—
Norcollin (1089 RPD) T5			
granules 125mg 60cc x 12	30	0ea	—
	100cc x 12	55 0ea	—
tablets 125mg	500	70 0ea	—
	250mg	130 0ea	—
Novara (128 Biometrica)			
cleanser	39g	23 0	12 4
Novobiocin (147 Boots) T5			
mixture	100ml	21 71/2ea	—
Nuit de Longchamp (Lubin (957 Perl)			
Cologne	1989	15 3ea	8 0ea
	1990	24 6ea	13 0ea
	1991	37 3ea	19 9ea
eau de toilette	2920	29 6ea	15 9ea
atomiser	1920	27 9ea	14 9ea
perfume	1939	18 6ea	9 0ea
	1949	31 9ea	17 0ea
	1950	50 6ea	26 9ea
	1951	78 9ea	41 9ea
Nu-Nip (357 D5 & H)			
(vet.)	82 6ea	30 3ea	140 3
Nupercaine (262 CIBA)			
cream 1-1%	1oz	22 0	—
suppositories 51	5	38 0	—
Nu-Soft (903 NPU)			
hankies (3 ply)	20	4 3	8 1/2
tissues	12	2 9	5 1/2
Nystan (1176 Squibb) T5			
dusting powder	15g	8 5ea	—
ointment	15g	8 5ea	—
oral tablets	12	8 5ea	—
	100	60 0ea	—
powder			
sterile 500,000 units	vial	30 0ea	—
non-sterile 3,000,000 units	vial	37 2ea	—
suspension	24 dose	12 5ea	—
vaginal tablets	15	8 5ea	—
	100	52 10ea	—
Old Spice (1131 Shulton)			
Burley Cologne	3120	130 0	69 9
talcum	3140	95 5	52 6
hair cream	3139	56 3	30 11
deodorant stick	3880	51 0	27 8
stick-lime	3587	56 10	30 6
shaving bowl	3709	61 6	22 0
Olygo-Maigril (664 J5 & C)			
Olygo-Maigril (49 Aneson)			
Optima (16 AGL)			
camera Rapid 125C	274	5ea	150 11ea
	125V	—	—
camera 5005N	—	—	—
Orbenin (1393 BRL) T5			
capsules 500mg	50	112 0ea	—
	250	540 0ea	—
Or-Lem (918 Or-Lem)			
low calorie blackcurrant			
drink	26oz	—	—
Sun Real whole orange			
or lemon	—	—	—
Otopred (776 JML) T5			
ear drops	3ml	5 6ea	—
Otoseptil (878 Napp) T5			
ear drops	8ml	11 6ea	—
Outdoor Girl (876 MP)			
Golden Girl			
double cleanse	40 2	22 1	6 11
double cream	40 2	22 1	6 11
double life	40 2	22 1	6 11
Perfect Touch	34 4	18 10	5 11
powder compressed	26 2	14 5	4 6
loose	34 4	18 10	5 11
Shimmer Shadows	30 6	16 9	5 3
Touch of Colour	34 4	18 10	5 11
Owbridges (925 Owbridge)			
(distributors 1545 Vestric)			
Owbridges (917 Organon)			
Oxycel (938 PD)			
pad	11 0ea	—	16 6
Oxyhaler (183 BOC)			
pocket inhaler complete	71 3ea	—	95 0
oxygen bulbs (5)	11 3ea	—	15 0
Paldona (1089 RPD) †s4B			
tablets	50	10 0ea	—
	90	0ea	—
Paragesic (1098 Sandoz)			
tablets	20	54 0	20 0
	dp 100	22 6ea	—
Parivitan (1582 Albion)			
Parstelin (1153 SKF)			
elixir	—	—	—
Pathibomate—200 (746 Lederle)			
P.C.O. (1582 Albion) all packs			
Pectamol (1545 Vestric)			
Pedicare (1535 Phillips)			
insocks ladies	pr	28 9	3 10
men's	pr	33 1	4 4 1/2
Penicillin-V-Lilly (413 Lilly) T5			
Pulvules 125mg	100	10 2ea	—
	500	48 0ea	—
	1000	94 0ea	—
	100	20 0ea	—
	500	94 0ea	—
	1000	186 0ea	—

	Trade	Tax	Retail	
Vernicream (1545 Vestric)				D
Vernivit (179 BHD)				D
tablets 150	—	—	—	
Vetal (153 B5C) existing entry				
Vetal (153 B5C) 25 case minimum order				
issues 2-roll	21 10	—	1 8	
(1½ doz)				
4-roll	29 1	—	3 2	
Vetrolagar (1352 Wyeth)				
500ml	57 0	21 0	8 1	
dp 6x500ml	28 4ea	—	—	
16oz	—	—	—	D
Vhensic (104 BP)				
tablets 100	66 5	24 4	9 2	
Philips (977 PE) existing entry				D
Philips (977 PE)				I
electric blankets				
3-heat single	HL2216	87 0ea	31 1ea	147 0
double	HL2226	106 2ea	38 0ea	179 6
dual control				
HL2236	128 7ea	46 1ea	217 6	
family single	HL2215	62 1ea	22 3ea	105 0
double	HL2225	74 6ea	26 8ea	126 0
health lamp combined				
HP3108	151 6ea	54 5ea	257 0	
infra-red bulbs				
I3379F/3F	26 3ea	9 7ea	44 7	
hair clippers	HP2501	58 2ea	—	77 6
hair curler set	HP4404	118 0ea	42 3ea	199 6
hair dryer's				
compact	HP4301	101 4ea	36 3ea	171 4
ensemble	HP4110	66 6ea	23 10ea	112 6
hose and hood	HP4902	30 2ea	10 10ea	51 1
hand	HP4109	54 9ea	19 7ea	92 6
hood	HP4606	105 7ea	37 9ea	178 6
floor stand	HP4909	30 8ea	4 2ea	45 0
shavers				
Flip Top	HP1103	87 0ea	31 1ea	147 0
Ladyshave	HP2110	46 11ea	16 11ea	79 6
Philishave 3 de luxe				
HP1112	118 0ea	42 3ea	199 6	
special				
HP1109	99 4ea	35 7ea	168 0	
rechargeable				
HP1302	202 8ea	72 5ea	342 7	
Traveller cordless				
HP1203	74 6ea	26 8ea	126 0	
Phosferine (1082 RKO)				
tonic wine ½ bott.	161 6	—	8 11	
(2 doz)				
bott.	151 9	—	17 0	
Phospho-lecithin (1545 Vestric)				
160ml	36 0	13 2	5 6	D
8oz	—	—	—	
Phytoferol (1545 Vestric)				D
Pickles (982 Pickles)				
chilblain cream	22 6	8 5	3 6	
Pied Piper (506 Gerhardt)				
for mice	10 9	—	1 6	
19 9	—	—	2 9	
Pierre Cardin (1131 Shulton) existing entry				D
Pierre Cardin (1131 Shulton)				I
eau de toilette	2oz	22 10ea	12 3ea	47 6
4oz	38 6ea	20 8ea	80 0	
8oz	57 10ea	31 0ea	120 0	
perfume	1oz	31 3ea	16 9ea	65 0
1oz	57 10ea	31 0ea	120 0	
1oz	86 9ea	46 6ea	180 0	
Blue Marine				
eau de toilette	2oz	20 3ea	10 10ea	42 0
4oz	31 3ea	16 9ea	65 0	
8oz	50 7ea	27 2ea	105 0	
Pifco (983 Pifco)				
facial sauna	1560	74 6ea	26 8ea	126 0
hair dryers				
Go-Girl	1170	51 9ea	18 6ea	87 6
trio	1970	58 10ea	21 0ea	99 6
Princess	1060	57 8ea	20 7ea	97 6
ensemble	1960	90 2ea	32 3ea	152 6
beauty outfit	1962	81 4ea	29 1ea	137 6
Queen curl roller				
set	1555	118 0ea	42 2ea	199 6
infra-red lamp	1027	—	—	D
Prince shaver	1127	—	—	D
Polaroid (989 Polaroid)				
ski-goggles	52 8ea	—	79 0	
Poly (721 LC)				
hair dye reducer	44 6	24 6	7 6	
Polybactrin (218 Calmick)				
H.C. cream 15g	—	—	—	D
Polycolour (721 LC)†	41 0	22 7	6 11	
Polylock (721 LC)	65 10	36 3	11 0	
Polyset (721 LC)				
clear bottle 70cc	28 3	15 6	4 9	
Polytint (721 LC)†	47 0	25 10	7 11	
Portia (1160 Solport)				
baby balances	D54	84 0	—	10 6
outfit	D60	144 0	—	18 0
caustic pencils	15 0	—	1 11	
eye bath plastic	4 0	—	6 7	
nail brush	B518	27 0	9 11	4 0
B519	20 0	7 4	3 2	
plastic nipple shields	9 0	—	1 2	
pumice stone (mouse)	12 4	6 10	2 1	
bulk	9 8	5 6	1 8	
styptic pencils				
carded 3"	DI660C	4 0	1 6	8
2"	DI663C	6 0	2 2	11
Pour un Homme (1071 Robins)				
talcum 120g	9 6ea	5 3ea	19 6	

	Trade	Tax	Retail	
Prelude (1355 Yardley)				
Cologne	73 0	40 2	12 6	
cream perfume	85 0	46 9	14 7	
mini spray	72 0	39 7	12 4	
perfume	79 0	43 6	13 6	
talcum	37 0	20 4	6 4	
Prestomist (357 D5 & H)				
air freshener 5oz	—	—	—	D
Prokayvit (1545 Vestric)				D
Prom (1242 Toni)				
home permanent large	58 5	30 7	9 6	
small	38 11	20 5	6 4	
roller perm	70 8	37 0	11 6	
without rollers	45 1	23 7	7 4	
Pronestyl (1176 Squibb) †s4B				
solution 10ml	6 4ea	—	9 6	
tablets 100	19 2ea	—	28 9	
1000	144 0ea	—	216 0	
Pro-Plus (67 Ashe)				
tablets 18	22 0	—	2 9	
Pub (1052 Revlon)				
after shave	—	—	39 6	
balm	—	—	39 6	
Cologne	—	—	49 6	
spray	—	—	59 6	
deodorant Cologne spray	—	—	29 6	
stick	—	—	21 0	
Pub on Tap	—	—	147 0	
talcum powder keg	—	—	27 6	
P.V.X. (810 Maw)				
plastic mender 865-00	30 0	—	3 9	
Radian (1023 Radiol)				
bath salts 450g	34 0	12 5	5 0	
3kg	16 6ea	6 0ea	29 0	
6kg	30 0ea	11 0ea	53 0	D
old packs				
Ranch (357 D5 & H)				
concentrated minerals				
Ranch 1	1001b	66 0ea	—	88 0
1 pellets	1001b	82 6ea	—	110 0
1 cubes	601b	52 6ea	—	70 0
2	1001b	61 6ea	—	82 0
3	1001b	45 0ea	—	60 0
4	1001b	70 6ea	—	94 0
Vit 1	1001b	81 9ea	—	109 0
1 pellets	1001b	102 0ea	—	136 0
2	1001b	103 6ea	—	138 0
3	1001b	66 9ea	—	89 0
4	1001b	84 0ea	—	112 0
Standard minerals	1001b	49 6ea	—	66 0
(mag fort.)	1001b	61 2ea	—	81 6
Raudixin (1176 Squibb) †s4B				
tablets 100	16 0ea	—	24 0	
1000	128 0ea	—	192 0	
Rautrax (1176 Squibb) †s4B				
tablets 25	10 10ea	—	16 3	
100	41 1ea	—	61 8	
500	186 3ea	—	279 5	
Rayolast (1305 WB)				
bandages 2in	34 0	—	3 10	
3in	46 0	—	5 2	
4in	58 0	—	6 5	
6in	81 0	—	9 0	
double length	3in	83 0	—	9 3
4in	107 0	—	11 10	
6in	153 0	—	17 0	
Red Ring (333 Cupal)				
chillie paste 2oz	16 4	5 4	2 6	
Regulets (333 Cupal)				
laxative tablets				
carton 30	18 9	6 2	2 11	
tin 12	9 11	3 4	1 8	
36	18 9	6 2	2 11	
Remington (1044 R)				
shavers				
100 de luxe	91 2ea	33 9ea	159 6	
GT battery model	72 0ea	26 8ea	126 0	
5electric 300	141 7ea	50 8ea	239 6	
5electronic 800	200 9ea	71 10ea	339 6	
Star Sapphire	111 9ea	40 0ea	189 0	
Retro-Conray (971 P5MB)				
ampoules 10ml	10 35	8ea	—	53 6
Revlon (1052 Revlon)				
Adheron	0201	—	—	8 0
anti-perspirant	0724	—	—	17 9
aquamarine				
dusting powder	0429	—	—	31 6
eau de toilette	0496	—	—	32 6
deodorant	0882	—	—	11 0
milk bath	0324	—	—	37 6
shampoo	—	—	—	11 6
Blondsilk	3671	—	—	20 6
blush on refill	5755	—	—	10 6
0755	—	—	—	10 0
Bronze Lustre				
sun stick	0466	—	—	12 6
cuticle				
remover cream	0241	—	—	10 0
Eyemakers a la corte				
brush on mascara				
refills	5018	—	—	12 0
cake eyeliner	5086	—	—	13 0
cake mascara	2206	—	—	10 6
refills	2210	—	—	6 0
eyeliner pencil	0321	—	—	9 6
eye make-up				
remover pads	5123	—	—	11 6
eye shadow stick	5021	—	—	13 0

		Trade	Tax	Retail	
eye shadow brush	0375	—	—	12	0
eye velvet	5025	—	—	14	6
fine line eyebrow pencil					
refill	0380	—	—	5	0
liquid eyeliner	5022	—	—	12	6
face gleamers	5366	—	—	29	6
face powder	0621	—	—	14	6
frosted prolife	0222	—	—	10	0
lipstick frosted					
translucent	5171	—	—	11	6
lip brush	0529	—	—	19	6
nail cream	0301	—	—	9	0
enamel, regular	0101	—	—	8	0
opalescent	0871	—	—	11	6
translucent	0103	—	—	—	
crystalline	0204	—	—	11	6
non-smudge remover					
	5009	—	—	7	3
quick dry	0487	—	—	17	6
Renaissance					
Build-up	5077	—	—	17	0
	5078	—	—	27	6
Clean & Clear					
extra dry	5197	—	—	25	0
regular	5048	—	—	20	6
for dry skin	5197	—	—	24	3
Eterna 27 cream	5041	—	—	54	0
	0197	—	—	95	0
	0198	—	—	165	0
eye cream	5179	—	—	24	0
foundation	5122	—	—	37	6
throat cream	5178	—	—	54	0
Liquid Asset	5075	—	—	17	0
Moon Drops					
balm	5063	—	—	15	6
	5069	—	—	24	0
	5262	—	—	43	6
bath collection					
bath powder cake					
	4578	—	—	49	6
eau de parfum	4589	—	—	47	6
milk bath powdered					
	4577	—	—	49	6
demi make-up					
face powder		—	—	29	6
flowing creme		—	—	25	6
pressed powder					
refill		—	—	12	6
translucent brow					
colour		—	—	26	0
translucent brow					
lightener		—	—	26	0
translucent					
lengthening					
mascara		—	—	26	0
translucent liquid					
eyeliner brush		—	—	13	0
emollient cleansing					
cream	5062	—	—	18	0
facial freshener	5053	—	—	16	6
	5073	—	—	26	0
facial mask	(6)	—	—	33	6
lipstick	5188	—	—	11	6
moisture cleanser					
	5045	—	—	15	0
	5074	—	—	21	0
night cream	5044	—	—	18	0
	5063	—	—	27	6
	5255	—	—	44	6
treatment hand cream					
	5149	—	—	12	6
under make-up	5670	—	—	15	6
moisture base	5071	—	—	24	0
	5264	—	—	43	6
Silicare medicated	0392	—	—	16	6
	0431	—	—	—	
solvent	0427	—	—	5	6
Super Nail	0432	—	—	15	0
Supersealer	0228	—	—	10	0
Z.P.11 hairdressing	5159	—	—	12	6
shampoo	5158	—	—	16	6
monicure implements					
emery boards (12)	2333	—	—	5	6
Rexall (1053 Rexall)					
blood purifier					
hand cream aerosol					
shampoo aerosol					
zinc and castor oil					
Riboflavine (179 BDH)					
Ricotiv (211 Butler) †					
	500ml	96	0	—	12
	21	43	6ea	—	65
	16oz and 80oz	—	—	—	3
Rimactane (262 CIBA) TS					
capsules 150mg	25	84	0ea	—	126
	100	305	7ea	—	458
300mg	25	168	0ea	—	252
	100	611	2ea	—	916
old packs		—	—	—	
Rimmel (1063 Rimmel)					
eye make-up cabinet		109	5	51	10
violet oatmeal drum		34	4	18	5
Rinoxin (506 Gerhardt) existing entry					
Rinoxin (506 Gerhardt)					
concentrate	4oz	46	9	—	6
	1 lb	133	3	—	18
	7 lb	66	0ea	—	110
	28 lb	240	0ea	—	400
	56 lb	471	0ea	—	785
readimix	1 lb	36	0	—	5
	3 lb	79	3	—	22
	7 lb	12	3ea	—	44

	Trade	Tax	Retail	
28 lb	43	3ea	72 0	
56 lb	81	0ea	135 0	
Robe d'un Soir (1469 PC) existing entry				D
Robe d'un Soir (1469 PC)				
bath oil	4943	32 6ea	17 5ea	67 6
Cologne	9028	20 3ea	10 10ea	42 0
	9029	36 1ea	19 4ea	75 0
	9030	55 4ea	29 8ea	115 0
spray	9022	33 8ea	18 1ea	70 0
dusting powder	4910	22 10ea	12 3ea	47 6
parfum creme	4904	18 1ea	9 8ea	37 6
perfume	9046	91 0ea	48 10ea	189 0
	9045	50 7ea	27 2ea	105 0
	9042	32 6ea	17 5ea	67 6
	9044	36 1ea	19 4ea	75 0
	9000	70 10ea	38 0ea	147 0
	9001	101 2ea	54 3ea	210 0
	9002	161 11ea	86 10ea	336 0
	9003	250 0ea	134 1ea	520 0
atomisers	9040	27 8ea	14 10ea	57 6
	9074	43 4ea	23 3ea	90 0
	9075	40 5ea	21 8ea	84 0
talcum powder	4911	11 4ea	6 1ea	23 6
toilet perfume	9728	28 11ea	15 6ea	60 0
	9729	48 2ea	25 10ea	100 0
	9730	77 1ea	41 4ea	160 0
atomisers	9025	24 4ea	13 1ea	50 6
	9026	50 7ea	27 2ea	105 0
Roger & Gallet 1076 (R & G) existing entry				D
Roger & Gallet (1076 R & G)				
bath cubes (6)	—	—	10 0	
bath essence	—	—	15 0	
bath oil	—	—	15 0	
Cologne black label	1066	—	12 7	
	1000	—	41 0	
	1016	—	77 0	
	1017	—	9 0	
	1018	—	15 0	
extra old	1190	—	26 0	
	1001	—	54 0	
	1002	—	28 0	
	1003	—	3 6	
lip-aide	—	—	12 0	
soap guest size	—	—	6 0	
assorted, carnation, sandalwood (6)	—	—	7 0	
soap toilet size	—	—	10 0	
J.M.F. Cologne, fougere, tea rose, lavender, carnation, muguet, violet	—	—	12 6	
sandalwood	—	—	12 0	
soap bath size	—	—	14 0	
J.M.F. Cologne, fougere, tea rose, lavender, carnation	—	—	24 0	
sandalwood	—	—	23 0	
talcum	—	—	32 0	
tonic foam bath (pine)	—	—	25 0	
10 bath	—	—	30 0	
20 bath	—	—	50 0	
men's range	—	—	50 0	
after shave lotion	5067	—	23 0	
	5068	—	32 0	
deodorant spray	1104	—	25 0	
pre-shave lotion	5062	—	25 0	
toilet water	5057	—	30 0	
	5058	—	50 0	
Rosyl (644 JS & C)	—	—	—	D
Rosyl (49 Aneson)	—	—	—	D
Rub-a-Dub (1160 Solport) existing entry	—	—	—	D
Rub-a-Dub (1160 Solport)	—	—	—	D
bath gloves	—	—	—	
loofah and turco	50 0	6 8	6 8	
loofah both sides	73 6	26 4	11 6	
Saf-T-Coil (1574 DBMP)	—	—	—	D
Saf-T-Coil (774 LR)	—	—	—	D
Sanatogen (1530 Fisons)	—	—	—	
selected multivitamins 45	89 3	—	9 11	
Sanoid (339 CG)	—	—	—	
baby powder	114g	16 7	6 1	2 7
	270g	29 0	10 8	4 6
dusting powder	170g	16 0	8 10	2 9
Saventrine (972 Pharmax) †	—	—	—	
suppositories 15mg	25	10 0ea	13 4	
	100	35 0ea	46 8	
Scholl's (Dr.) (1108 SMC)	—	—	—	
foot exercise sandals	—	—	—	
leather type flat	pr.	37 3ea	5 1ea	59 0
heeled pr.	41 3ea	5 8ea	65 0	
wooden type flat	pr.	38 6ea	—	55 0
heeled pr.	40 6ea	—	—	58 0
Scorbital (179 BDH)	—	—	—	D
Scotties (153 BSC) existing entry	—	—	—	D
Scotties (153 BSC) 25 case minimum order	—	—	—	D
tissues	150	42 4	5 10	2 11
	(2 doz)	(2 doz)	—	—
	200	53 8	7 5	3 4
	(2 doz)	(2 doz)	—	—
man size	46 5	6 5	3 1	
	(2 doz)	(2 doz)	—	—
Scottowels (153 BSC) existing entry	—	—	—	D
Scottowels (153 BSC) 25 case minimum order	—	—	—	D
towels 1-roll	30 11	4 3	1 11	
	(2 doz)	(2 doz)	—	—
2-roll	45 3	6 3	3 8	
	(1 1/2 doz)	(1 1/2 doz)	—	—
holders	22 4	3 1	3 0	
	(1 doz)	(1 doz)	—	—

	Trade	Tax	Retail	
Scott's (1114 SBF)	—	—	—	D
Scott's (1114 SEF)	—	—	—	D
Sea Jade (1355 Yardley)	—	—	—	
cream perfume	85 0	46 9	14 7	
Sebbix (1530 Fisons)	—	—	—	
herb shampoo	20 3	7 5	1 0	
sachet	(3doz)	(3doz)	—	
bottle	33 2	12 2	4 11	
Secron (1568 Trentham)	—	—	—	
(distributors 372 De Witt)	—	—	—	
children's decongestant	—	—	—	
100ml	36 0	—	4 6	
2l	40 0ea	—	—	
Secto (333 Cupal)	—	—	—	
aerosols	—	—	—	
Vap fly killer	—	—	3 11	
household size	—	—	—	
Selvigon (1153 SKF)	—	—	—	
syrup	100ml	46 0	5 9	
3oz	—	—	—	D
Shade (1524 Chembro)	45 6	23 11	7 9	
Siccolam (1545 Vestric)	—	—	—	D
Si-Ko (1101 Sangers)	—	—	—	D
Si-Ko (351 Danning)	—	—	—	I
(distributors 1101 Sangers)	—	—	—	
Simpkin's (1141 Simpkin)	—	—	—	
JuiCeas black cherry	11 6	6	1 6	
Sintisona (227 Erba) TS	—	—	—	
tablets forte	200 0ea	—	300 0	
Sister Lauras (1146 SL)	—	—	—	
food	16oz	—	—	D
Snaplock (888 Newey)	—	—	—	
nappy pins (3)	8 9	1 2	1 3	
(5)	12 9	1 9	1 9	
mini (4)	10 6	1 5	1 6	
Somniferum (68 AH)	—	—	—	
tablets	500	—	—	D
Sovol (235 Carteret)	—	—	—	
liquid	4oz	41 10	15 4	5 11
Sparklets (183 BOC) existing entry	—	—	—	D
Sparklets (183 BOC)	—	—	—	I
syphons	—	—	—	
Ambassador	102 7ea	14 1ea	168 0	
Executive	78 6ea	10 10ea	115 6	
President	243 8ea	33 6ea	399 0	
Streamline	94 3ea	13 0ea	138 8	
Globemaster	87 3ea	12 0ea	128 5	
Hostmaster	64 7ea	8 11ea	95 0	
bulbs	(10)	65 8	14 6	8 6
J-type	(6)	41 3ea	—	55 0
(1)	7 1ea	—	9 5	
refill	(6)	22 6ea	—	30 0
(1)	3 11ea	—	5 3	
Corkmaster	17 7ea	2 5ea	25 8	
spares	—	—	—	
body Hostmaster	32 0ea	4 5ea	45 0	
Globemaster	54 0ea	7 6ea	79 6	
Streamline	75 0ea	10 4ea	110 4	
Stainless	70 0ea	9 7ea	102 11	
bulb holders	27 0	—	3 0	
dr p cray Hostmaster,	—	—	—	
Stainless, Streamline	42 0	—	4 8	
Globemaster	90 0	—	10 0	
head Hostmaster,	—	—	—	
Stainless, Streamline	26 9ea	3 8ea	39 4	
Globemaster	30 0ea	4 2ea	44 6	
Sparkloids (183 BOC)	—	—	—	
tablets	25 0	9 0	3 6	
Spontex (1174 Sponcel)	—	—	—	
cloth household No. 8	10 8	—	1 4	
houseproud sponges	—	—	—	
size 2	21 0	7 8	3 3	
size 3	27 10	10 2	4 4	
size 4	34 3	12 7	5 4	
Stelazine (1153 SKF) ts4B	—	—	—	
concentrate	100ml	34 0ea	—	
syrup	200ml	90 0	11 3	
4oz and 8oz	—	—	—	D
Stera-Fix (1037 Reckitt)	—	—	—	
small	20 3	—	2 3	
large	33 9	—	3 9	
Stilbagen (68 AH)	—	—	—	
tablets	500	—	—	D
Suleo (671 Jeyes)	—	—	—	
emulsion	16 2	5 11	2 6	
Sulfasuxidine (837 MSD)	—	—	—	D
powder	—	—	—	
Sulfathalidine (837 MSD)	—	—	—	D
powder	—	—	—	D
tablets 0.5g	500	—	—	D
Sulphadiazine (837 MSD)	—	—	—	D
powder	—	—	—	D
tablets 0.5g	600	—	—	D
Sulphamagna (1352 Wyeth) ts4B	—	—	—	
suspension (vet.)	500ml	16 6ea	22 0	
12oz	—	—	—	D
Super Phenamins (1053 Rexall)	—	—	—	
15	46 0	—	5 9	
60	146 0	—	17 9	
Supersoft (563 Hampshire)	—	—	—	
bubble bath	bottle	15 11	5 9	2 4
herb shampoo	sachet	3 0	1 1	5
bottle	17 3	6 4	2 6	
Syl (769 LH)	—	—	—	
cream	100g	60 0	7 6	
500g	20 0ea	—	30 0	
old packs	—	—	—	D

		Trade		Tax		Retail
Synadrin 60 (614 Hoechst)						
tablets	150	85	4	31	3	157 6
Takazyma (938 PD)						
lozenges	30	30	0	11	0	4 8
	100	78	0	29	0	12 2
	1000	55	0ea	20	2ea	102 8
Tampax (1211 Tampax)						
regular	10	22	10	—	—	2 6
	40	80	0	—	—	8 9
super	10	25	2	—	—	2 9
	40	88	5	—	—	9 8
Tancolin (810 Maw) † DDI						
children's linctus	100cc	29	0	10	7½	4 6
	4oz	—	—	—	—	—
Tar Gard (1213 TG)						
anti smoking device		15	0ea	tax pd.		22 6
Terra-Bron (969 Pfizer) TS						
	150ml	26	8ea	9	9ea	49 9
	120ml	—	—	—	—	—
Tempo (1010 P&G) Southern area only						
deodorant aerosol	large	60	10	32	8	9 7
	med	47	1	25	3	7 5
	personal	32	4	17	4	5 1
roll-on	large	56	0	30	0	8 10
	med	37	8	20	2	5 11
refill		30	8	16	5	4 10
Terms (421 Energen)						
Terms (1114 SEF)						
Terramycin (969 Pfizer) TS						
topical ointment	25g	3	5ea	—	—	5 2
	1oz	—	—	—	—	—
syrup	60ml	—	—	—	—	—
Tetnor (1089 RPD) ts4B						
tablets 200mg	50	7	6ea	—	—	—
	500	55	0ea	—	—	—
Tetracycln 969 Pfizer) TS						
syrup	500ml	25	6ea	—	—	38 3
	16 oz	—	—	—	—	—
That Man (1052 Revlon)						
after shave plastic	0151	—	—	—	—	18 6
treatment cream	5182	—	—	—	—	37 6
Cologne plastic	0226	—	—	—	—	26 0
glass	3447	—	—	—	—	30 0
face bronzer	3887	—	—	—	—	25 0
roll-on deodorant	5129	—	—	—	—	12 6
talcum	0768	—	—	—	—	12 6
That's My Conditioner (1216 Tecnique)						
	43 0	23	1	—	—	7 6
That's My Shampoo (1216 Technique)						
	34 9	12	5	—	—	5 6
Thean (68 AH)						
ampoules 400mg/4ml	5	8	8ea	—	—	13 0
suppositories 500mg	10	8	8ea	—	—	13 0
tablets 300mg	100	17	4ea	—	—	26 0
	250	38	6ea	—	—	57 9
Thean 300 (68 AH)						
Thean 400 (68 AH)						
Thean 500 (68 AH)						
Theonyl (68 AH)						
Therazid (1154 SNP) TS						
powders	500	186	0ea	—	—	279 0
Thermoid (339 CG)						
cream	42g	22	6	8	3	3 6
Thermos (1226 Thermos)						
vacuum flask	105	—	—	—	—	41 2
	246	—	—	—	—	256 9
cups 18 Q inner, 1818,		—	—	—	—	1 3
25 Q inner		—	—	—	—	1 6
18½		—	—	—	—	1 9
18, 25		—	—	—	—	—
2222, 18 Q outer, 1818,		—	—	—	—	2 0
25Q outer		—	—	—	—	27 6
jar refills	607F	—	—	—	—	50 0
	81F	—	—	—	—	85 0
	82F	—	—	—	—	85 0
	609F	—	—	—	—	30 0
jug	30/2	—	—	—	—	32 6
refills	J/1F	—	—	—	—	35 0
	J/2F	—	—	—	—	30 0
	29F	—	—	—	—	32 6
	29QF	—	—	—	—	39 6
	52F	—	—	—	—	41 0
	52QF	—	—	—	—	—
flask stoppers		—	—	—	—	1 9
18		—	—	—	—	2 0
18Q		—	—	—	—	—
jug stoppers adjustable		—	—	—	—	4 6
67/1		—	—	—	—	9 11
29, 29Q		—	—	—	—	—
spare stopper rubbers		—	—	—	—	2 0
707		—	—	—	—	1 3
60		—	—	—	—	—
Thio-Tepa (746 Lederle)						
parenteral vial	15mg	17	4ea	—	—	26 0
Three Point (1160 Solport)						
smog mask		26	6	—	—	3 4
refills (6)		11	6	—	—	1 4
composite pack		38	0	—	—	4 8
Toni (1242 Toni)						
casual hair colour ‡		56	5	29	6	9 2
home permanent, regular		—	—	—	—	—
super and gentle		67	1	35	1	10 11
tip		43	1	22	7	7 0
Topsy (109 BCL)						
junior tablets		8	3	2	8	1 3

	Trade	Tax	Retail
Touch and Glow (1052 Revlon)			
liquid 0902	—	—	11 0
0903	—	—	16 6
face powder 0160	—	—	17 6
0621	—	—	15 0
matte make up 5259	—	—	18 6
under eye cream 0137	—	—	18 6
Travla (761 Lilia-White)			
compressed 48 9	—	—	—
(1gross)			
Treps (1545 Vestric)			
Tried & True (813 MF)			
protein conditioner tube 45 4	24 11	7 8	
jar 87 4	48 1	14 9	
Trilene (649 ICI)			
surgical			
Trill (967 Petfoods)			
large 38 5	7 5	2 4	
(2 doz)	(2 doz)		
Triogesic (1303 Wander)†s7			
elixir 150ml 54 0	—	6 9	
8cc & 20cc	—	—	
Trust (103 Beecham)			
dog or cat tablets 24 0	5 4	6	
(6doz)	(6doz)		
Tully (16 AGL)			
hashgun K & M 42 7ea	23 5ea	88 11	
Tums (506 Gerhardt)			
distributors 430 Eucryl†			
distributors 366 DR & A)			
carton 108	58 0	20 2	8 3
bottle 100	—	—	—
Tusana (147 Boots) cough linctus			
Twysof (121 Bibby),			
Uicagel (1333 WL)†			
gel 26 6	9 9	4 0	
Ultraphil (977 PE)			
health lamp KL2866 113 11ea	40 10ea	192 9	
Union Jack (1522 UJPC) existing entry			
Union Jack (1522 UJPC)			
corn paste 6 6	2 5	1 1	
14 0	5 2	2 3	
10 0	3 8	1 8	
W-5 (357 D5 & H) existing entry			
W-5 (357 D5 & H)			
vitamin concentrate for horses 2½lb 22 6ea	—	30 0	
15lb 127 6ea	—	170 0	
W-5M (357 D5 & H) existing entry			
W-5M (357 D5 & H)			
vitamins and minerals for horses 2½lb 24 4ea	—	32 6	
15lb 134 9ea	—	182 0	
Valderma (343 DH)			
tube 26 6	—	3 0	
35 10	—	4 1	
jar 1oz 28 8	—	3 3	
2oz 41 6	—	4 9	
4oz 54 9	—	6 6	
Valerie (888 Newey)			
hairgrips tipped 4 9	9	9	
Valpeda (343 DH)			
foot balm 29 6	—	3 6	
Valium (1074 Roche) †s4B			
ampoules 10mg/2ml 50	80 8ea	121 0	
Vallergan (971 P5MB) †s4B			
tablets 10mg 50	70 0	8 9	
Varidase (746 Lederle) T5			
topical 125,000 units 34 4ea	—	51 6	
V-Cil-K (413 Lilly) T5			
Pulvules 125 mg 100	10 2ea	15 3	
500 48 0ea	—	72 0	
1000 94 0ea	—	141 0	
250 mg 100	20 0ea	30 0	
500 94 0ea	—	141 0	
1000 186 0ea	—	279 0	
Veganin (1310 WW) †DDI			
tablets 10 15 0	5 6	2 4	
20 24 5	8 11	3 7	
50 47 2	17 4	6 11	
Velactin (1303 Wanderer)			
powder 1 lb 8 9ea	—	13 2	
old pack	—	—	
Ventolin (34 A & H)			
aerosol inhaler 18 6ea	—	—	
Vers Toi (1350 Worth)			
perfume Le Medaillon 7cc	—	62 0	
Vert et Blanc (1469 PC) existing entry			
Verton (1176 Squibb) †s4B			
tablets 28 5 6ea	—	8 3	
Vetalenta (357 D5 & H)			
(vet.) 10oz 85 10ea	24 6ea	114 6	
Vetiver (1469 PC) existing entry			
Vibelan Forte (1545 Vestric)			
Vibro-grains (664 JS & C)			
Vibro-grains (49 Aneson)			
Victory V (483 Frger)			
(distributors 261 Christy)			
menthol & eucalyptus pastilles 8 6	—	1 0	
Vigortone (918 Or-Lem)			
blackcurrant syrup 12oz	—	6	
26oz	—	5 0	
Vitapointe (1530 Fisons)			
creme inse bottle 22 4	12 3½	3 6 A	

	Trade	Tax	Retail
Vitathone (333 Cupal)			
chilblain tablets† 50	32 3	—	3 11
Voss (261 Christy) existing entry			
Voss (261 Christy)			
creme bath 8-bath 45 4	24 11	7 9	
22-bath 93 2	51 3	15 11	
sachet 7 3	4 0	1 3	
bath oil 8-bath 45 4	24 11	7 9	
22-bath 93 2	51 3	15 11	
85cc 44 4	24 5	7 7	
nail-kind			
Watersprite (1160 Solport)			
face cloths G296	21 6	2 10	3 0
G295	23 0	3 1	3 2
G312	26 6	3 6	3 7
G300E	24 0	3 2	3 3
Wella (1318 Wella)			
Combat 'D'	16 6	9 1	2 9
Combat 'G'	16 6	9 1	2 9
for men			
Wella Form hairdressing 33 0	18 2	5 6	
liquid 45 0	24 9	7 6	
spray 59 0	32 5½	9 11	
Wella Med 45 0	24 9	7 6	
shampoo sachet 20 0	7 4	10	
(4doz)	(4doz)		
antidandruff sachet 20 0	7 4	10	
(4doz)	(4doz)		
Whiskas (967 Petfoods)			
68 1	13 2	1 4	1
(6 doz)	(6 doz)		
White's Dr. (761 Lilia-White)			
sanitary belt 16 8	2 4	2 1	
towels 0 22 9	—	2 4	
1 25 0	—	2 7	
2 28 4	—	3 0	
3 30 4	—	3 2	
Wig Set (888 Newey)			
curlers 10 106 0	38 10	16 9	1
8	—	—	—
Wilkinson (1339 Wilkinson)			
Sword razor 83 6	30 7	25 0	
(½ doz.)	(½ doz.)		
shaving soap aerosol 35 0	12 10	10 6	
(½ doz)	(½ doz)		
Woodwards (1346 Woodward)			
nursery cream	—	—	—
teething jelly	—	—	—
Wright's (1351 WLU)			
shampoo liquid sachet 16 6	6 1	10	
(3 doz.)	(3 doz.)		
vaporizer † 99 0	—	11 0	
Yardley (1355 Yardley)			
eye liner liquid 520	39 0	21 5	6 8
deep emollient cleanser 512J/L	—	—	—
mascara 525	—	—	—
twinstick brow pencil 526	—	—	—
velvet liner 528	—	—	—
refill 529	—	—	—
Infinite Beauty 515L	—	—	—
lipplighter 531	—	—	—
Next to Natural 417	—	—	—
Pretty Goods	—	—	—
chalk sticks pack 581/3	—	—	—
finger tip polish 536	—	—	—
536/P	—	—	—
velvet skin moisturiser 550	—	—	—
Pretty Goods	—	—	—
Luv Mist cream perfume 85 0	46 9	14 7	
talcum 37 0	20 4	6 4	
Youthexa (63 Arnold)			
astringent cream large 106 0	58 0	18 1	
hair remover stick small 42 0	23 0	7 2	
large 64 0	35 0	10 11	

	Trade	Tax	Retail
Zizz (357 D5 & H)			
(vet.) aerosol 12oz 9 0ea	—	12 0	
20oz 12 9ea	—	17 0	
fly spray 1 gal 28 10ea	—	38 6	
5 gal 129 0ea	—	172 0	
aerosol 5oz	—	—	—
Zubes (563 Hampshire)			
Zubes (1068 Roberts)			

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

49 Aneson=Aneson Sales, Ltd., 25 Hanworth Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex. Sunbury 84234.

174 BMAH=Bristol-Myers Animal Health Unit 30 South Street, Reading, Berks. 0734-57326.

189 BT=British Tissues (Dixcel) Ltd, 214 Oxford Street, London, W.1. 01-636 4011.

210 B & C=Butler & Crispe, Ltd., Glyn Street, London, SE.11. 01-735 7877.

246 Chambers=J. Chambers (Eastwood), Ltd., 30 Woolpack Lane, Nottingham. 0608 53701.

293 FC=Frank Cooper Ltd., Botley Road, Oxford 0092-48244.

351 Danning=P. A. Danning Ltd, 316b Richmond Road, Twickenham, Middlesex. 01-892 6536.

357 DS & H=Day, Son & Hewitt, Ltd., Wheatsheaf House, 4 Carmelite Street, London, E.C.4. 01-353 3914.

419 Elsinore=Elsinore Textile Products, Ltd., Sutherland House, Sutherland Road, London, E.17. 01-527 1131.

454 Feedrite=Feedrite, Ltd., 144 Oakfield Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29. 021-472 4211.

574 EHL=Elizabeth Hartley, Ltd., 25 Hanworth Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex. Sunbury 84234.

809 M & W=Matthews & Wilson Ltd, 225 Putney Bridge Road, London, S.W.15. 01-870 0971.

847 Milliwatt=Milliwatt Engineering Ltd., 22b The Broadway, London, N.W.7. 01-959 2283.

862 Morny=Morny Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. 01-493 1733.

881 Natura=Natura Products, Ltd., 90 Belsize Lane, London, N.W.3. 01-435 1193.

982 Pickles=J. Pickles & Sons, Pickles House, Knaresborough, Yorks. 0423-764429.

1070 Windsor=The House of Roberts Windsor, 14 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 01-630 2057.

1076 R & G=Roger & Gallet Ltd., 17B Curzon Street, London, W.1. 01-493 7435.

1080 Rorer=Rorer Laboratories Ltd., Telford Road, Houndmills Estate, Basingstoke, Hants. 0256-24531.

1114 SEF=Scott-Energen Foods, Ltd., Cerebos House, Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. 01-965 2001.

1213 TG=Tar Gard (Distributors) Ltd., 15a Helenslea Avenue, London, N.W.11. 01-458 5486.

1220 CT=Chas. F. Thackray, Ltd., 10 Park Street, Leeds, I. 0532-200 85.

1243 TBL Total Beauty Ltd., 89a High Road, London, N.22. 01-889 3543.

1296 VW=Victor Wagner & Co. Ltd., 67 Park Road Baker Street, London, N.W.1. 01-723 9375.

1324 WBL=Whatman Biochemicals Ltd, Springfield Mill, Maidstone, Kent. 0622 61688.

1406 5GBP=Shee-Gwee Beauty Preparations Ltd. Cook Lubbock House, Waterside, Maidstone, Kent. 0622-44213.

1412 Jackel=Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland. 0670-62596.

1427 Ceebrite=Ceebrite, Ltd., Newgate Street Village, nr. Hertford, Herts. 284 2622.

1525 PDP=Parfums de Paris, Ltd, 66 Sloane Street London, SW 1. 01-235 7342.

1535 Phillips=Phillips Patents Ltd., Dantzic Street, Manchester M4 4JH. 061-834 5854.

1539 Duphar=Duphar Laboratories Ltd., Telford Road, Basingstoke, Hants. 0256-26351.

1564 Pharmaton=Pharmaton (U.K.) Sales Co., 422 St. John Street, London, E.C.1. 01-837 5373.

1599 TTC=Tudor Trading Co., 1 Laburnum Gardens, London N 21. 01-360 7323.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence Trade Price per Doz.: Purchase Tax per Doz.: Retail Price. Bold upright figures (2 9) in the retail price column indicate that the price is subject to resale price maintenance: italic figures (2 9) that it is recommended by the manufacturers: and light upright figures (2 9) that it is "notional" as a guide to the retailer in determining his own retail price.

	Trade	Tax	Retail
Admune (179 BDH)			
ampoules 1ml 1	10 0ea	—	13 4
disposable syringe 12 0ea	—	16 0	
vial 10ml 80 0ea	—	106 8	
Admune—AQ (179 BDH)			
Admune—Mono (179 BDH)			
Airbron (179 BDH)			
vial 30ml			
Brietal Sodium (413 Lilly) †s4A			
ampoules 2.5g/250ml 1	29 6ea	—	44 3
Choledyl (34 A & H)			
syrup 150ml 7 11ea	—	11 11	
4oz	—	—	—
Colliron (179 BDH)			
capsules			

	Trade	Tax	Retail
Cortril (969 Pfizer) T5			
spray 30ml 8 0ea	—	12 0	
60ml 14 0ea	—	21 0	
1 and 2oz	—	—	—
Dehydrocholin (179 BDH)			
tablets 500			
De-Nol (956 Peptinol)			
(distributors 1545 Vestric)			
bottle 57 6ea	21 2ea	102 6	A
Dextrosol (200 BP)			
powder			
DFI18 (179 BDH)			
ampoules 100			
Disomide (1545 Vestric)			
Eylure (443 Eylure)			
Beauty Light mirror 64 0ea	23 6ea	119 6	

	Trade	Tax	Retail	
Fentazin (34 A & H)				D
duclots				I
Fergora (1439 Strathmore)				*
cordials 25oz	17 6	3 9	2 6	*
squashes				
orange, lemon 25oz	17 8	3 9	2 3	*
lime, lemon barley 25oz	21 11	4 8	2 9	*
* Includes 3d for container				
Fluoderm (179 BDH)				D
cream plain 15g				D
Fucidin (747 Leo) T5				
intravenous infusion 19 6ea			26 0	
Helena Rubinstein (596 HR)				
silk blusher stick			25 6	•
silk bronzer stick			25 6	•
Homyped (1169 G5 & 5) existing entry				D
Homyped (49 Aneson)				I
(distributors 1545 Vestric)				
exercise sandals				
children's pr 14 11ea			19 11	
ladies' pr 18 2ea		2 3ea	29 11	
men's pr 18 2ea		2 3ea	29 11	
Izal (1480 Izal)				
antiseptic 19 9		6 9	2 9	I
bath cleaner 26 3			2 11	
soft tissue rolls				
doubles 31 0			2 4	
(1½ doz)				
germicide 1qt				D
K-Lens (810 Maw)				A
eye lotion 490.00	48 2	17 8	7 6	
Limmits (1552 UL)				
biscuits 38 3			4 3	A
chocolate peppermint cream	23 3	5 1½	3 0	
chocolate orange cream	23 3	5 1½	3 0	
chocolate wafer bars	23 3	5 1½	3 0	
crackers 44 3			4 11	
milk chocolate meal 21 3		4 8	2 9	
plain chocolate meal 21 3		4 8	2 9	
Mac (103 Beecham)				C
cold treatment 28 4		10 5	3 11	
Morcoin (179 BDH)				D
Mary Quant (876 MP)				
5shape and Blush 103 1		56 8	18 6	•
Maws (810 Maw)				A
nappy liners 40 0			5 0	
Tuffy pants 27 3			3 3	
cot sheets 335.02	20 0		2 9	
feeders				
pyrex comp. 8oz 302.22	28 4		3 6	
4oz 302.11	26 4		3 3	
spare for 8oz 302.01	20 0		2 6	
polycarbonate 303.22	30 0		3 9	
polythene comp. 8oz 303.12	26 4		3 3	
4oz 303.13	24 4		3 0	
dinky glass 360.00	22 0		2 9	
polythene 360.02	24 0		3 0	
Simpla tablets 12	24 0		3 0	
24	40 0		5 0	
teats assorted hole 300.03	8 4		1 0	
universal 9 9			1 2	
baby powder 371.05				D
anti colic mixture 337.03				D
feeder boatshape comp. 4oz 331.04				D
teats deluxe 301.05				D
emery boards				D
hot water bottles (now shown under NPU)				D
Micron (501 Geigy)				
capsules 400mg 100	75 0ea		112 6	•
500	350 0ea		525 0	
Multivite (179 EDH)				D
pellets 1000				D

	Trade	Tax	Retail	
Ortho-Novin (922 Ortho)†s4B				
tablets 0.5mg 21 4 4ea			6 6	•
3-cycle pack 9 4ea			14 0	
Piriton (34 A & H) s7				R
syrup 21 29 11ea			44 11	R
Queen (151 Boutalls)				
(distributors 1446 Pearmoss)				
astringent lotion 44 0		24 2½	7 6	
74 0		40 8½	12 9	
74 0		40 8½	12 9	
bath powder 50 0		27 6	8 6	
cold cream 88 0		48 5	15 0	
88 0		48 5	15 0	
8oz 152 0		83 7	26 0	
50 0		27 6	8 6	
88 0		48 5	15 0	
cream rouge 28 0		15 5	4 9	
eyelash cream 50 0		27 6	8 6	
face powder 74 0		40 8½	12 9	
foundation cream 50 0		27 6	8 6	
88 0		48 5	15 0	
8oz 152 0		83 7	26 0	
44 0		24 2½	7 6	
74 0		40 8½	12 9	
8oz 120 0		66 0	20 6	
50 0		27 6	8 6	
28 0		15 5	4 9	
74 0		40 8½	12 9	
120 0		66 0	20 6	
50 0		27 6	8 6	
50 0		27 6	8 6	
44 0		24 2½	7 6	
74 0		40 8½	12 9	
29 0		10 7½	4 6	
50 0		27 6	8 6	
88 0		48 5	15 0	
152 0		83 7	26 0	
16 0		5 10½	3 0	
33 0		12 1	5 6	
44 0		24 2½	7 6	
74 0		40 8½	12 9	
50 0		27 6	8 6	
74 0		40 8½	12 9	
skin soap				
sunburn lotion				
talcum powder				
theatrical cream				
Revlon (1052 Revlon)				
Moon Drops				
under make-up				
moisture base 5415			27 6	R
Rid (1480 Izal)				A
D.D.T. powder puffer 15 9			1 9	
Rondase (179 BDH)				D
ampoules 25				D
Slow-Fe (262 CIBA)				
folic tablets 30		6 0ea	9 0	•
5×30		25 0ea		
20×30		90 0ea		
Sno-Mist (462 Field)				D
Sparklets (183 BOC)				
concentrates 48 3		10 7	6 3	I
Sure Shield (549 Guest)				A
Bis Pep tablets 10 6		3 10	1 10	
pastilles				
antiseptic 16 0		5 11	2 9	
blackcurrant and glycerine 16 6		3 8	2 6	
catarrh 16 0		5 11	2 9	
cherry cough 16 0		5 11	2 9	
children's cough 16 0		5 11	2 9	
codeine linctus †DDI. 18 6			2 9	
Gee's B.P.C. †DDI. 15 0			2 0	
Gee's and chlorodyne †DDI. 16 0			2 3	
glycerine, lemon and honey 16 6		3 8	2 6	
glycerin and thymol 16 0			2 3	
honey, aniseed and friars balsam 16 0		5 11	2 9	
menthol et eucalyptus 16 0		5 11	2 9	
menthol et eucalyptol				
B.P.C. 1949 16 0			2 3	
pholcodine †DDI 18 6			2 9	

	Trade	Tax	Retail	
smokers cough 16 0		5 11	2 9	
Vox bronchial 16 0		5 11	2 9	
tonic tablets 10 6		3 10	1 10	
Suxomethonium chloride (179 BDH)				D
ampoules 2ml/100				D
Terra-Cortril (969 Pfizer) T5				
spray 30ml 9 10ea			14 9	•
60ml 17 3ea			25 10	
1 and 2oz				D
topical ointment 5g 4 5ea			6 8	•
15g 10 8ea			16 0	
½ and ½oz				D
Terramycin (969 Pfizer) T5				
topical ointment 15g 2 3ea			3 5	•
½oz				D
Trim (1439 Strathmore) existing entry				D
Trim (1439 Strathmore)				I
low calorie drinks				
lemon, American Cola 25oz	16 6	3 7	2 2	
blackcurrant 25oz	35 0	7 6	4 3	
squashes 25oz	20 0	4 3	2 6	
Trimetts (1552 UL)				
biscuits 38 3			4 3	A
break 23 3		5 1½	3 0	
trebles 21 3		4 8	2 9	
trimmers 4oz 24 9			2 9	
wafers 44 3			4 11	
Triotussic (1303 Wander)				
suspension 500ml 13 6ea			20 3	•
4oz and 20oz				D
Tubocurarine chloride (179 BDH)				D
ampoules 50				
Ultrapen (583 HP) T5				
syrup '125' 100ml 17 6ea			26 3	•
60ml				D
Vibramycin (583 HP) T5				
capsules 100mg 10	45 4ea		68 0	•
50	217 8ea		326 6	
5 and 25				D
Volpar (179 BDH)				D
foaming tablets				
Williams (1524 Chembro)				A
Aqua Velva				
after shave 80cc 30 6		16 9½	4 9	
142cc 50 0		27 6	7 9	
Wright's (1351 WLU)				
coal-tar soap toilet 29 8		10 11	1 4	A
(3 doz) (3 doz)				
bath 16 3		6 0	2 2	
giant 23 7		8 8	3 2	
shampoo bottle 65cc 18 1		6 8	2 7	
125cc 26 8		9 9	3 9	
Zal (1480 Izal)				
fly killer aerosol medium 35 3			3 11	A
pine fresh dustbin powder 1½lb 25 9			1 11	I
disinfectant ½gal				D

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

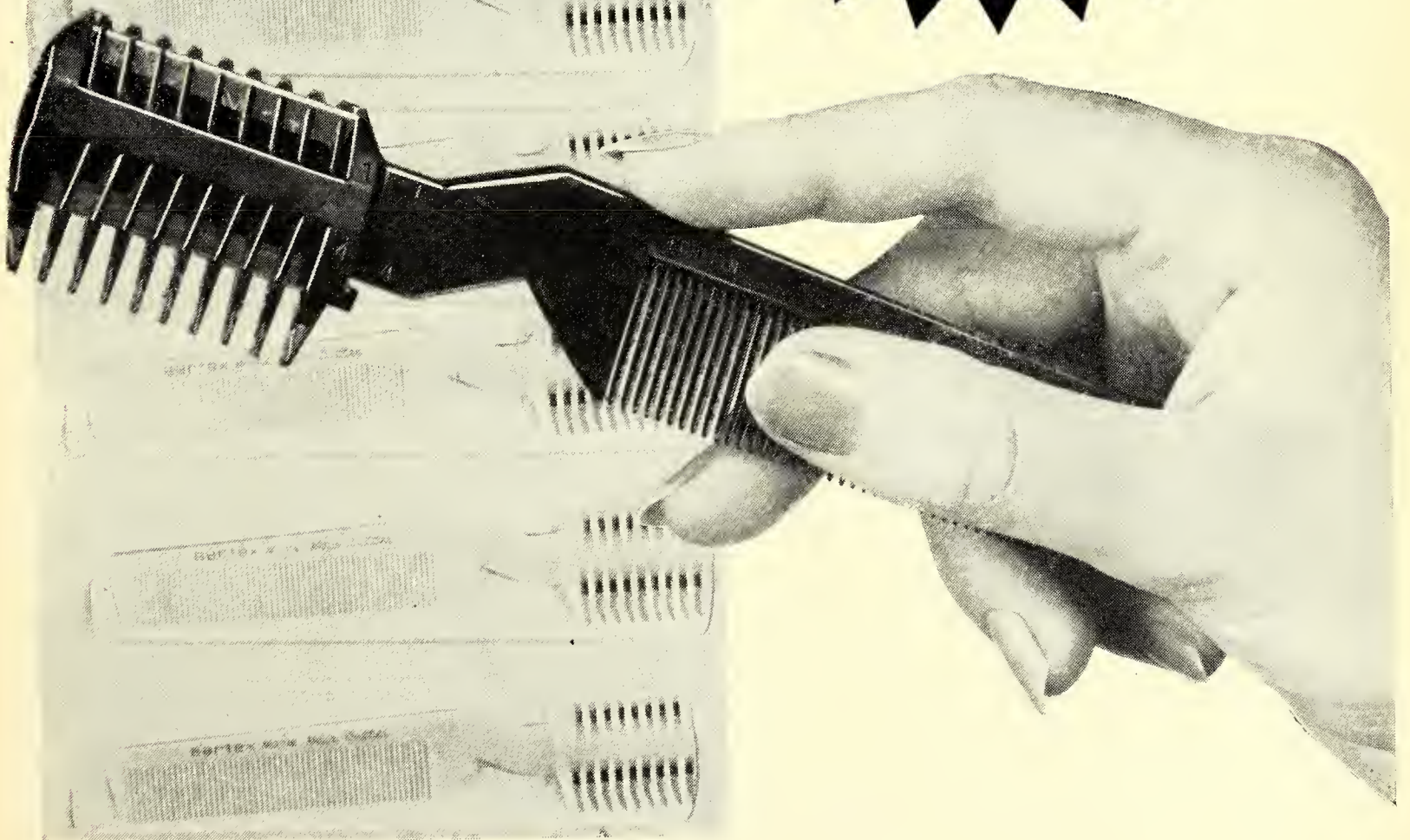
1023 Radiol=Radiol Chemicals, Ltd. phone Witham 2538.
1429 TL=Therapharm, Ltd., The Willows, Railway Road, Downham Market, Norfolk. 0366-33189.

Stop press

Co-caps (275 Co-C) T5				
tetracycline 250 mg 100	18 6ea			
Comprella (963 PSL)				
support stockings Elbeo pr. 40 0			60 0	



**Already proved
-over 100,000 cutters
sold within the
first 3 months of
presentation**





your customers to enjoy the festive season without harmful effects. Display Meggeson Dyspepsia Tablets on your counter—remind your customers that there's no better, quicker or gentler remedy for indigestion or flatulence. That's because Meggeson Dyspepsia's special formula has a soothing, warming effect no other indigestion remedy has. There's many a sufferer who swears by Meggeson Dyspepsia—ask them, they'll tell

you

Eat drink and be merry—
to-morrow
rely on

MEGGESON

DYSPEPSIA



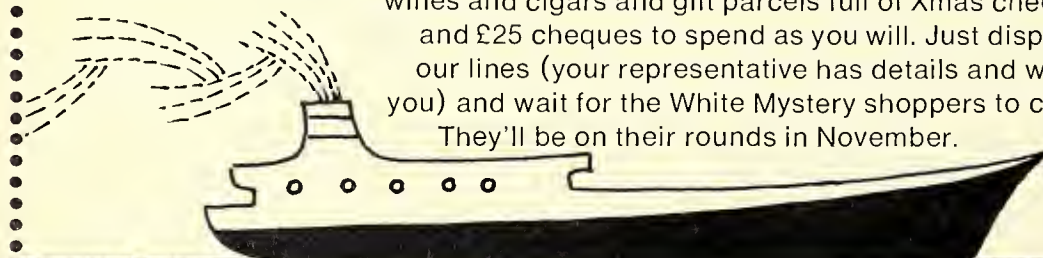
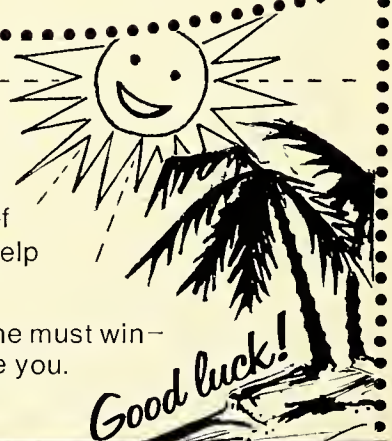
Help yourself to a sunshine cruise!

Put Meggeson Dyspepsia on your counter as part of the qualifying display for White Laboratories' great display contest. You might find yourself in Madeira at Xmas—or with a new transistor or tape recorder or canteen of cutlery in your home. There's fine

wines and cigars and gift parcels full of Xmas cheer—or £50 and £25 cheques to spend as you will. Just display a few of our lines (your representative has details and will gladly help you) and wait for the White Mystery shoppers to call.

They'll be on their rounds in November.

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COMMENT COMMENT COMMENT COMMENT COMMENT

Policy in selling all poisons

Agriculture looms large in the economy of the Republic of Ireland, and the Irish Government is determined that all engaged in farming shall have access to the best modern techniques. That involves the greatest convenience to farmers in procuring, within safety limits, chemicals for controlling insect pests, plant diseases, etc.

A notice is shortly being circulated inviting applications for inclusion upon a list of authorised sellers of agro-poisons. The concept of such a list is, no doubt, traceable to the Poisons & Pharmacy Act, 1908 (which at that time, of course, before the 26 counties achieved their independence, applied on both sides of the Irish Sea). The substances capable of being sold in Ireland by "listed sellers" under that Act, and used in agriculture, include phenols, preparations of arsenic and of tobacco or its alkaloids.

The use of those products today is relatively unimportant. As in many other fields they have been supplanted by products at once more specific and more potent—some of them, indeed involving extreme hazards in use.

It was against that background that Mr Donal Kennelly, one of the pharmacist members of *Comhairle na Nim-heanna* (the Irish Poisons Board) strongly exhorted rural chemists at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at Limerick (see p 378) to see to it that their names were put on the new list.

Pharmacists' training and experience

Mr Kennelly did not pretend that holding a pharmaceutical qualification was enough of itself to make the rural pharmacist an acknowledged expert on agro-chemicals.

His arguments were at once more subtle and more cogent. Unlike many existing distributors of agricultural supplies, who have only exceptionally the necessary scientific knowledge to be conscious of the risks involved in some of the products they were handling, pharmacists were trained in fundamental chemistry and experienced in dispensing and selling potent drugs for human use. They were also under statutory obligations and responsibilities in that area.

With study of the new chemicals now being widely (and sometimes ignorantly) used in agriculture, pharmacists would be equipped above all other distributors to exercise proper discretion in selling, and raising standards of use, of those substances. Experts were available to explain what was involved. The Society's Post-Graduate Education Committee was preparing lectures on the subject. Pharmaceutical wholesalers had been persuaded to lay in stocks of the products.

In drawing up their lists, said Mr Kennelly, county managers would be "vetting" applicants for registration as the new listed sellers and, since the whole object was control, would be little likely to issue licences if legal sellers of poisons were already listed.

Of course there were snags. Many of the products involved are heavy and bulky and demand warehouse space.

The chemist might not be absent from his pharmacy in order to make deliveries.

But failure to establish themselves as experts on agro-chemicals could have highly adverse effects on pharmacists in the future. If huge quantities of poisonous preparations were being carelessly handled by persons not equipped with a sufficient knowledge of their hazards, the importance attached to training and qualification in the supply of poisons could be eroded in other ways. The pharmacists might lose any claim to authority and respect in areas in which it was at present acknowledged.

The reasoning seems to us to be logical and worthy of attention not alone in the rural areas of Ireland.

All-Ireland man-power crisis

The presidents of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Ireland and of Northern Ireland have each felt compelled to draw the attention of their members at the annual meetings of their respective Societies (see pp 378 and 382) to a problem that is becoming increasingly serious in both territories — that of manpower.

On the one hand more and more members are approaching retiring age while on the other recruitment is falling off. If that trend is allowed to continue it will have serious consequences both for pharmacy and for the public of the two countries.

In neither case has the problem become only recently apparent. Indeed, Mr Flatley, the Northern Ireland Society's president, pointed out that it had been predicted years ago by his Council's Practice Committee.

In Dublin the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland stated in a memorandum sent to the Ministry of Health in July 1967, "Pharmacy is an ageing profession. Unless steps are taken to increase the intake of students by making the profession more attractive the nation's pharmaceutical services will be seriously affected in the coming years . . ."

Two forms of attack

Both Councils have obviously been working hard, each within the conditions that apply in its own country, to increase the attractiveness of pharmacy to possible recruits. The Society south of the border has persuaded the Government that, under the new health service the 30 per cent of the population hitherto covered by dispensaries should have their drugs supplied through community pharmacies. The arguments of the northern Society in favour of limitation of pharmacies have been accepted by the Pemberton Committee.

The effect of both developments is likely to be of long-term rather than short-term effect, and it is the next 10 to 15 years that are causing concern.

If it is found that a drop in manpower is unavoidable during that period it is all the more essential that the pharmaceutical manpower available shall be deployed to best effect. That may mean, as in Britain's hospitals, handing over a greater amount of non-professional work to technical or other staff, leaving the pharmacist free for advisory and supervisory functions.

Sharp drop likely in Ulster membership

The president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, MR B. FLATLEY, warned at the Society's annual meeting in Belfast on October 6, of a fairly rapid fall in the Society's membership in the next 10 or 15 years. The Practice committee had predicted this decline some years ago.

At the moment it was not apparent as membership this year stood at 1,143 against 1,136 in 1968. There was, however, a scarcity of locums. An increasing number of members were reaching retiring age and it seemed that many retained their Society membership although they ceased to practise.

End of Society's examinations in sight

Twenty-two students had qualified in 1968 and registered as pharmaceutical chemists, eleven had done so in 1969 and even fewer were likely to do so in 1970.

The number of candidates taking the Society's examinations was decreasing rapidly. Apart from graduates taking the examination in forensic pharmacy, there would be only four candidates for the 1970 Part II Part A examination and only six for the Part II Part B examinations. The cost to the Society of the examinations increased each year but they were not likely to be continued for long.

Now that practical training undertaken in approved hospital pharmacy departments was allowed a number of graduates were so employed. Conditions for the award of scholarships and prizes, previously based on performance at the Society's examinations, were now being revised so as to apply to the degree course.

During the year the Department of Pharmacy at the Belfast College of Technology had been transferred from the Faculty of Applied Science and Technology to the Faculty of Science of the Queen's University, Belfast. The syllabus for the degree course had also been revised. An application for the C. W. Young Scholarship had been withdrawn when the applicant received a Ministry of Education research grant and the Scholarship had not been awarded during the year.

The president regretted that other than the retiring members there were no nominations for the Council. Either members generally were happy with what the Council did or else they were not interested.

He declared Messrs N. A. J. Anderson, W. H. Boyd, H. W. Gamble, J. Gordon, A. T. Hardy and W. T. Hunter re-elected as pharmaceutical chemist representatives and Mr R. D. Duke re-elected as the registered druggist representative on the Council. The minutes of the meeting held on October 7, 1968, were adopted on the motion of Mr R. G. P. McMullan seconded by Mr N. W. Smyth.

A successful course of ten lectures in physiology and pharmacology had been

held early in 1969, the attendance at each lecture exceeding 100.

The Pharmacy Practice Committee had had a particularly busy year. Pharmacists affected by the 40-50 health centres planned throughout the Province had been advised of possible steps to be taken towards providing a pharmaceutical service. The Committee had also been studying the Report on the Cost of Prescribing and Sickness Benefit and the findings and recommendations of the Committee had been welcomed by the Council.

It was gratifying that the Committee appointed by a Minister of Health and Social Services has gone so far as to say



Mr B. J. Flatley

that not only was some form of restriction on the issue of contracts to provide a pharmaceutical service under the NHS desirable but that statutory effect should be given to it.

The Committee was at present considering proposals for the rationalisation of the pharmaceutical service and some form of restriction that would be fair to practising pharmacists and also young pharmacists entering general practice in the future.

The Green Paper on the Administration of the Health and Personal Social Services in Northern Ireland was being studied by the Council. Likely changes in administration would not seem to affect pharmacy unduly.

Following the meeting of members of the Society held early in December 1968, when the proposals put forward by the steering committee were adopted, Northern Pharmacies Ltd, a company limited by guarantee, had been formed early in 1969 and the pharmacy at Moylinn, Craigavon, opened on April 2. The expected build-up of population had not been achieved but the position had recently

improved and the pharmacy was making some headway. Some 300 members of the Society had signed the guarantee form and become members of the Company.

During the year seven district branches of the Society had been formed and the interest shown in each was encouraging. A meeting of branch secretaries had been held during the previous week and programmes for the coming winter discussed.

Probably the main event of the year had been the visit to Belfast of the British Pharmaceutical Conference which had been attended by almost 700 delegates. The unrest in Northern Ireland had added to the work of the Local Committee, but their decision to carry on had subsequently been justified by a week of good weather and an absence, perhaps on holiday, of the trouble makers.

The president said that with the vice-president, Mr Kerr, he had represented the Society at the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Conference held in London during the middle of June. The next meeting of the Conference might be held in Australia and he hoped the Society would be represented at it.

Benevolent Fund doing well

The Council was very satisfied with the present level of support for the Benevolent Fund. Subscriptions sent in with retention fees amounted to over £900, a splendid effort from a membership of just over 1,100. The Fund's committee were now able to be more generous than they were a few years back.

No inquiries by the Statutory Committee had been necessary during the year. The Committee had, however, granted the application of a pharmacist, whose name they had removed, for restoration to the Register. In the absence of Mr G. E. McIlhagger, treasurer, the financial statement was presented by the secretary, Mr W. Gorman, who explained that certain increases in expenditure had arisen from the Craigavon Project and the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Belfast. He expected that repayment in full would be made from both sources. Expenditure, at £11,039, exceeded income by £629. The C.W. Young Scholarship Fund was reaping the reward of Mr Hardy's investment advice. Annual income had risen in a matter of five years from £300 to £400 and the Council proposed shortly to increase the annual amount of the scholarship to £350.

In reply to a question from MR KERNAN about paying off the bank overdraft, MR GORMAN said the Society had two main sources of income, retention fees and a proportion of the licence fees collected by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The retention fee had been increased from £4 to £5 5s in August 1968, and the Council would be rather reluctant to make a further increase immediately. No change was likely at present in the amount of the licence fee for which, under the Medicines Act, the Ministry of Health and Social Services would become responsible. The Finance Committee were going to look into the various items of expenditure and income in an endeavour to suggest a remedy.

DRUG SAFETY

Professor E. F. Scowen, newly appointed chairman of the Committee on Safety of Drugs, discusses in an exclusive C&D interview his experience on the Committee and his view of the Committee's future involvement with the pharmaceutical industry.

Professor Scowen believed the Committee had done a remarkably good job under Sir Derrick Dunlop and said he had no wish to change the existing policy. The biggest achievement had been to increase the awareness of the industry as a whole of the inherent dangers of drugs of all sorts and to encourage a uniformly higher standard to compare with that already adopted by the "giants" of the industry—a general bringing up of standards from below.

The discussion took the form of a series of questions and answers.

C&D: Will it be helpful for the new Medicines Commission to have more "teeth"?

Professor Scowen: The Commission's "teeth" will be useful provided the danger of becoming a bureaucracy can be avoided.

The pharmaceutical industry would certainly like to see the present "informal" relationship with the Committee continue with the new Commission. Do you agree?

Yes. I would encourage the informal relationship.

Do you feel the Committee may have been a little slow in processing some submissions?

No. I cannot think of a single example of the Committee's work having impeded any drug of importance.

The Pharmaceutical Society is reported to be pressing for more pharmaceutical representation on the Medicines Commission than has been proposed. What contribution do you think pharmacists have to make to such committees?

Pharmacists have been vital to the work of the Committee as it exists at present and they will need to be represented at both Commission and committee levels. Their particular value is in relation to the nature of substances and preparations and to quality control.

Are you satisfied with the way the indus-

try has made submissions to the Committee?

The submissions have settled down well over the past year or two as the industry has got used to what is required and has accepted the fact that one has to view safety in relation to efficacy. There have been remarkably few attempts to get unjustified claims through, particularly of late.

What is your opinion of the industry's promotional methods?

There is a danger of excessive promotion in certain circumstances leading to claims which, while not fundamentally wrong, may tend to produce an unnecessary market. The need is to avoid "glamourisation" of products, which can so easily lead to abuse.

Do you agree that, when a drug is manufactured by a route differing from that used by the originator, there needs to be a new submission by the new manufacturer?

Any new method needs new toxicity tests to provide evidence that the toxicity of any impurities that come with the drug itself is not greater than with the original.

Has there been any change in the standard of over-the-counter medicines since the Committee began work?

From the numbers coming forward I think the Committee has put a brake on a lot of unnecessary substances. Therapeutic claims have changed but I do not know whether that has been spontaneous or because we have demanded it. There is still some trouble with borderline things—the "polypharmacy" products.

How wide do you think the general sale list to be established under the Medicines Act should be? Should new drugs be pharmacist- or prescription-only until shown fit for general self-medication?

On the whole I think a new drug should be controlled until shown to be safe. There should be two categories: a new aspirin, for example, might be pharmacist-only, but a new psychotropic should always be prescription-only.

You would not then agree with a doctor's recent suggestion that some modern effective drugs such as oxytetracycline should be made available for self-medication?

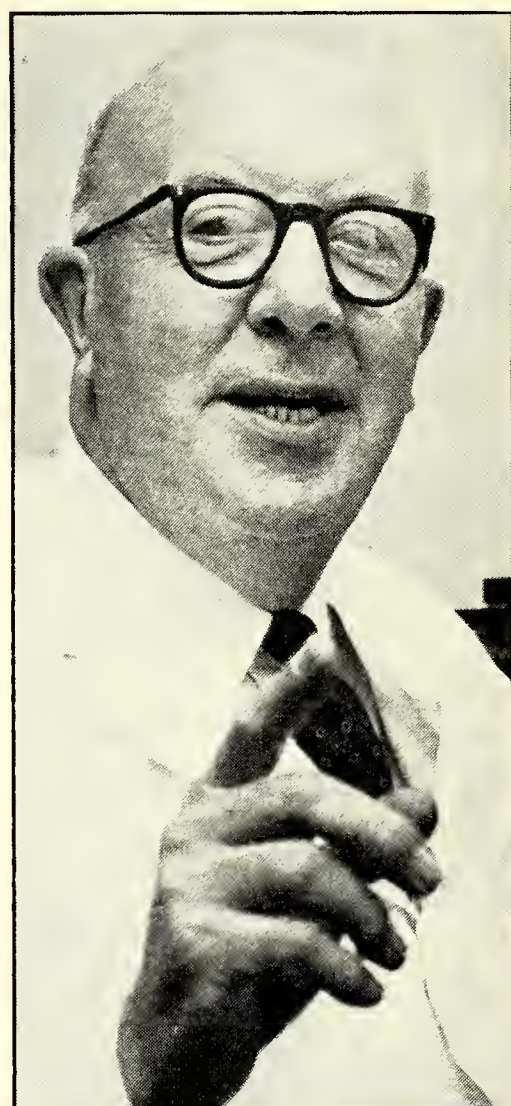
No. Any antibiotic should of necessity be controlled.

Do you approve of any medicines being sold through newsagents or grocers?

It is difficult to know where to draw the line. With drugs such as magnesium sulphate, for example, the case for limitation is poor. But there is a case for pharmaceutical products to be sold under the jurisdiction of a pharmacist.

Is it your opinion that pharmacists are exercising fully their protective function in self-medication?

Many do, but there are considerable grounds for tightening through the Pharmaceutical Society at times. The standard varies between pharmacies but in the upper levels is very good.



To what extent do you use the pharmaceutical services in this hospital?

At St. Bartholomew's we are a special case because the chief pharmacist has a dual appointment—he is also a senior lecturer to the Medical College. I favour such a pattern because it helps to bring closer ties between the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

Do you regard your appointment as merely a stop-gap until the new Commission takes over?

No. The Committee has agreed that in the interim it must pursue its own policy. There will be no slowing down or marking time. We must go forward or we stagnate.

Finally, are there any special points that you would like to make?

Yes, I would like to express gratitude to the pharmaceutical industry as a whole for its co-operation in the past and the hope that, just because the Committee is in a new guise, the situation will not change. Statutory control should be used only to bring the sinners to repentance. A source of great trouble in the past has been the firm—usually small—with no visible means of quality control checks of its own. We have been worried about the reliance that can be placed on specifications that cannot be checked within the establishment from which they come. In future, of course, the manufacture will have to be licensed. Industry that is properly covered will notice little difference from previous practice.

A TWO-TIER SYSTEM FOR RETAIL PHARMACY

by Michael Thornton, MPS, MI Pharm. M

Pharmacy is in the eye of the beholder, and is looked upon by pharmacists in a kaleidoscope of differing viewpoints. To many it is a profession of fading beauty under the rough heel of a commercial world. More than 75 per cent of registered pharmacists are engaged nowadays in retail work, which by reason of its close contact with the public reflects the whole image of pharmacy as a profession or not. If pharmacy is to aspire to a higher professional status then it is in the retail sector where it must plant its roots.

The trend over the past 25 years has been towards greater diversification of merchandise on the counter side of chemists' shops. However, in the wake of this movement an increasing number of the smaller units have failed to survive, with some 1,180 closures over the past five years. Yet it is the independent chemist retailer who is the main stay of traditional pharmacy, representing over 10,000 units of the 13,618 total retail outlets. That an alternative to the commercial scramble should be found is of increasing importance, if pharmacy is to develop into a true profession and it is to that end attention must be focused.

A closer look at how allied professions have attained their accepted professional status may provide some of the answers in improving the professional status of

pharmacy. Would it be acceptable, legal, or even thought of, for anyone else to own a medical or dental practice other than those duly qualified who work in those practices? Perhaps then the first criterion should be that ownership of professional pharmacies should be restricted to those duly qualified and working in them, thus giving more unity and direction to their aims.

Pharmacist-only dispensing

In US and Canadian pharmacies only the pharmacist may dispense prescriptions—a vital criterion for the status of professionalism. Yet under present circumstances in Britain any person 'under supervision' may dispense prescriptions. It is not intended here to decry the abilities or the standards of dispensing of unqualified staff, or even criticise those who employ them, for it is the reaction to today's conditions and one cannot blame anyone for wearing a raincoat when it is raining. But it is important to point out the principle of allowing only the pharmacist to dispense prescriptions and so fulfil his professional duty at the dispensing bench.

This is second basic criterion for improving professional status, and pay, of the retail pharmacist. The Department of Health when negotiating the payment for National Health prescriptions must take into account that whilst many prescriptions are dispensed by pharmacists, many are dispensed by unqualified staff who are paid at a lower rate.

Taking as an example, an average pharmacy dispensing 400 items per week, yielding a gross profit per item of 3s makes a weekly gross profit of £60. Deduct for overheads (say) £20 and pharmacist's salary for dispensing all prescriptions, £40, the profit is nil. If an unqualified person dispenses all prescriptions for say £15 per week the net profit becomes £25.

Profitable employment

The supervising pharmacist must also be profitably employed to realise that profit, and may find his time taken up with diversifying in counter trade and administration.

However, the differential would become more apparent when 1,200 National Health prescriptions are dispensed per week. Thus gross profit £180; less overheads (say) £40; and three pharmacists' salaries for dispensing all prescriptions £120; leaves net profit of £20. Now employ one supervising pharmacist and two unqualified dispensers to dispense all prescriptions the net profit

becomes £70. So the present system for the payment of National Health prescriptions would seem to encourage the use of unqualified staff, and in these circumstances it is difficult to visualise any increase in remuneration for National Health dispensing.

However, although all these examples show a profit, more than 60 per cent of all pharmacies dispense less than the national average number of prescriptions, of approximately 400 items per week. Obviously the fewer the prescriptions the more easy it is for the pharmacist to dispense them personally, but also the less profitable it is for him to do so, consequently his dissatisfaction with his National Health remuneration. But it is the difference in the use of qualified staff which influences the NHS remuneration and divides retail pharmacy once again.

It may be said that there is a shortage of pharmacists to dispense every prescription in Britain. But there are 17,918 registered pharmacists engaged in retail work to dispense 271.2 million NH prescriptions per year, which is about 300 items per pharmacist per week, not an unreasonable number even allowing for the addition of private dispensing. It is not a shortage of pharmacists that is the real problem but that of attaining a better professional image and remuneration for their professional work to attract pharmacists back into the dispensary and maintain recruitment.

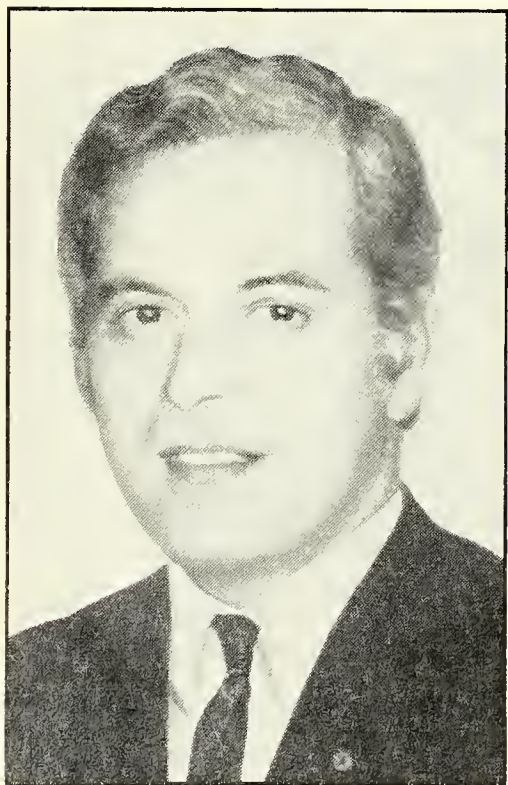
Marriage in need of divorce

It is accepted that retail pharmacy is a marriage between the counter trade and the dispensary, in varying proportions, but perhaps the time is approaching when the two should be divorced. A student who spends three or four years at university to graduate as a pharmacist, becomes disillusioned on entering the retail sector to specialise as a merchandiser.

If a two-tier system is acceptable for gold, perhaps it is worth investigation for retail pharmacy.

One tier to consist of to-day's modern chemist shop of the High Street, with no limitation on its range of merchandise, and no limitation on their number, other than that caused through competition. The dispensing of prescriptions and the remuneration would be continued as under to-day's conditions.

The second tier would consist of pharmacies in which the dispensing of prescriptions would be the prime function. Counter trade would be restricted to traditional



items which would form only a small part of the turnover. Such pharmacies would comply with the basic criteria for a profession in that they would be owned by pharmacists who worked in them, and that all prescriptions would be dispensed by pharmacists only. After complying with the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Society for a professional practice, these new pharmacies would then be granted a licence by the Society, indicating that they had fulfilled the required professional criteria, and were now entitled to a higher professional fee for dispensing prescriptions. The granting of the licence by the Pharmaceutical Society would give the Society the power to impose its ethical code and professional standards to which it aspires. It also puts the responsibility for the distribution of such pharmacies with the Society, enabling a planned pharmaceutical service to be developed in the interest of pharmacists and not for the protection of commercial organisations.

Leap-frogging prevented

The granting of licences for pharmacies in and around new health centres should be the sole prerogative of the Society, so that not only is the so-called leapfrogging by pharmacists from outside the area prevented, but also the leapfrogging by non-qualified owners of chemists' shops.

Just as doctors in general practice have a limit on the number of patients on their lists, so would the new pharmacies have to employ a number of pharmacists in relation to the number of prescriptions

being dispensed. For example, if each pharmacist was allowed to dispense, say a maximum average of 3,000 items per month, then a pharmacy dispensing 9,000 items per month would be expected to employ three pharmacists. This would enable the pharmacy to open the hours exactly to fit those of the surgeries of the adjacent doctors, by working a shift system, also encouraging the use of part-time pharmacists.

Capital released

By dropping cosmetics, etc. the pharmacist could release capital to increase his dispensary stock, to give it a more comprehensive range. The newly qualified would have the opportunity to buy himself a partnership in a professional practice instead of having to find the vast amount of capital necessary to buy a modern chemist shop in the High Street.

Of course the exact figure for the increased professional fee would have to be agreed by negotiation with the Department of Health. But rating the average basic cost as around 9s. per item dispensed, and by adding a traditional and accepted profit margin of 50 per cent on-cost, the fee could be 4s 6d per item, and a reasonable starting point for negotiation. Indeed the Department has already accepted a differential in the payment for professional dispensing fees, and is willing to pay up to an extra 1s per item for certain rural pharmaceutical services. The Department of Health can be expected to pay only for what it gets, and

it is obvious that a professional pharmaceutical service is worth more, and is of more benefit to the public generally, thus an increase in the professional fee will be forthcoming.

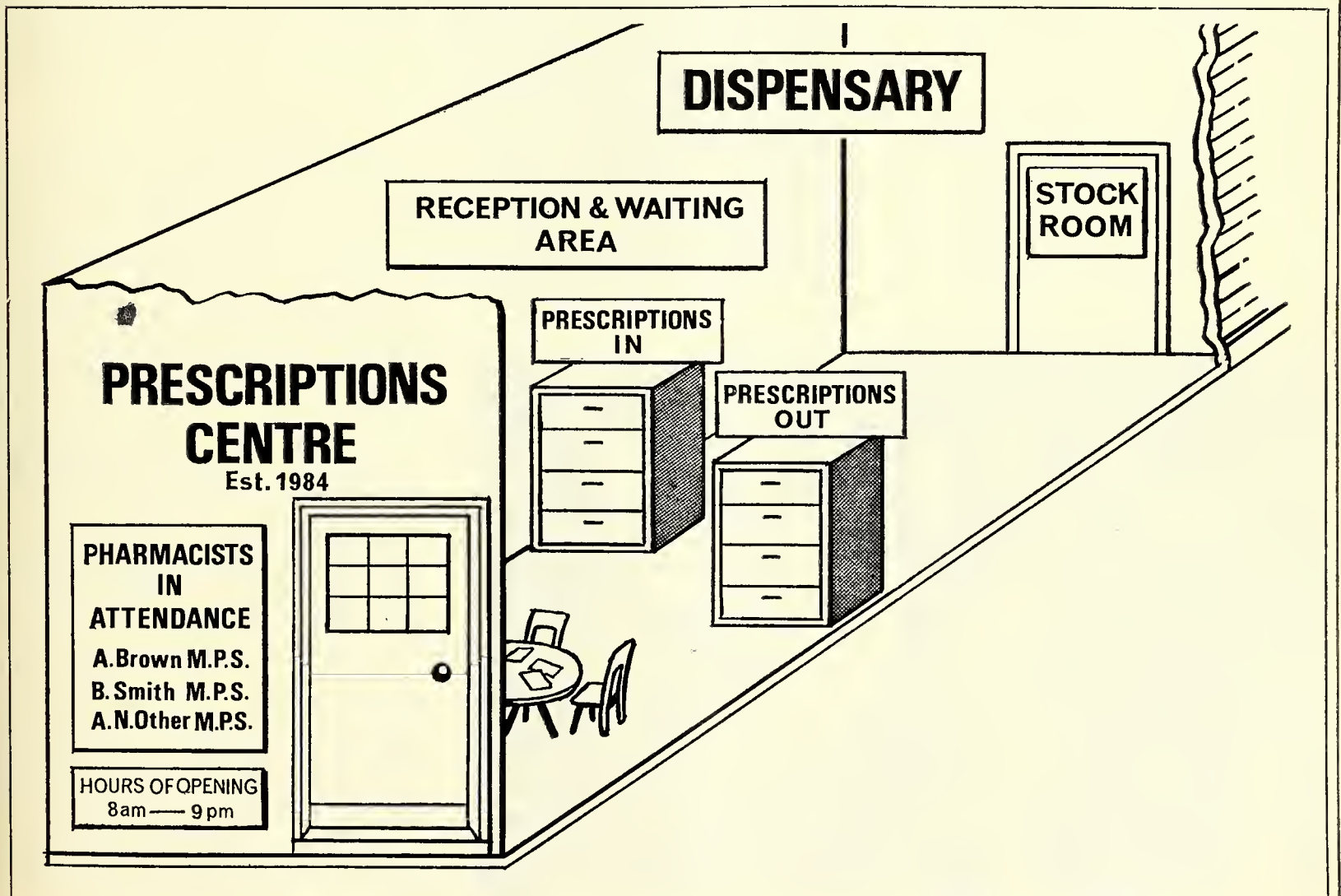
The exact amount of the increase in cost to the National Health Service would depend on the number of prescriptions dispensed by these new pharmacies.

Would this new tier of pharmacy be of advantage to everyone? Those in the commercial tier would have fewer competitors to share their commercial cake, which would increase the profitability of their individual units. They would not need to open for late rota duties. The trend for doctors to move away from High Street rent into health centres out of town is already happening, and the number of prescriptions are falling.

The advantage to the pharmacist would be that he would have the choice to become a businessman in the High Street, or follow a more professional career in a pharmaceutical practice and be paid according to his work.

The public would have a planned professional pharmaceutical service which could give a better service.

However, in the final analysis, systems are like clocks, in that if there is not the desire and energy devoted to winding them up, they will not tick. There are obviously many details and implications involved in a two-tier system but there is little to be gained by adjusting the minute hand when the position of the hour hand it still in dispute.



Cosmetic chemists discuss gums and thickeners

Scientific, theoretical, practical and what might be called "fringe" aspects of gums and thickeners were discussed in a series of 14 papers presented at a symposium of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists at Oxford, October 13-15.

A comparatively new technique, molecular-sieve chromatography, has been used with conspicuous success by D. M. Anderson (Edinburgh University) and I. C. M. Dea (now of Stirling University) in elucidating some of the previously intractable problems of the chemistry of gums from acacia species.

While acacia gums are favoured in the cosmetics industry because of their freedom from dermatological and allergic toxicity, their use is based on traditional empirical methods rather than scientific experiment.

The many commercial acacia species yield gums varying widely in viscosity and molecular weights. Using the new technique the authors have assessed their heterogeneity and/or molecular weight distributions.

Micro-encapsulation and its prospects

Defining "coacervation" as a phase separation of a polymeric solution into two liquids as a result of interaction between a colloid and other dissolved components, Mr G. J. Leeuw presented a paper on the subject and on a "micro-encapsulation" process that derives from it.

Development of micro-encapsulation followed the observation that, when charcoal was added to a coacervate solution, the particles were taken up by droplets of the coacervate. The phenomenon has been used in the perfumery industry for protecting volatile flavours and fragrances against loss of topnote fractions, etc.

The patents covering the action of propylene glycol alginate with amino

Audience at one of the sessions

compounds in alkaline conditions to give useful compounds occasioned some surprise in view of an existing patent. That was for the preparation of alginic acid by reacting anhydrous ammonia with propylene glycol alginate and it included a statement that the moisture content of the system should not exceed 5 per cent of the dry solids.

The apparent anomaly was investigated by R. H. McDowell, who in his paper, confirmed that compounds containing amino or hydroxyl groups in suitable chain length can, with PGA, cause rheological changes of a kind suggesting cross linking.

An unexpected change

The author found that, if sufficiently concentrated solutions of PGA were made slightly alkaline, viscosity markedly increased instead of decreasing as would have been expected. Further experiments showed similar effects with a number of other polymers containing hydroxyl groups. Mixtures of PGA with polyvinyl alcohol or starch were particularly effective. No commercial uses have yet been found for the process.

A number of papers dealt with individual materials. For Mr R. J. Chudzinski guar gum was "about tops" (as one later questioner put it) in all uses of hydrocolloids. Its source is an annual pod-bearing, drought-resistant plant known as cluster bean (*Cyamopsis tetragonolobus* or *C. psoraloides*) of the family *Leguminosae*. Taken up at experimental stations in South Texas and Arizona at the beginning of the present century, it was found fairly easy to cultivate, and in 1942 General Mills Inc. introduced experimentally to industry the first American-produced guar. Stein Hall & Co extended the market in 1953, and in Europe there are now several brands.

A polymer of D-galactose and D-mannose, guar is characterised by its perfect solubility in cold water, resulting in a viscous solution. By treatment it may be developed for special purposes in various industries. Guar gum solutions are stable over the entire usable pH range and un-

commonly resistant to electrolytes, tolerating compounds that will "salt out" of most other gums.

A group of alkali-thickenable methacrylate copolymer emulsions that may be modified to provide particular properties was reviewed by Mr E. V. Gulbekian. Their possible use in cosmetics was revealed when sodium polyacrylate was used in conjunction with a styrene-ethyl acrylate co-polymer in eye-liner compositions. Other suggested uses are in leg make-up and nail-lacquer formulations.

The compounds may be handled as low-viscosity liquids until high viscosity is actually needed, can be made clear and colourless; dry to form clear adhesive films; and are controllable as to water-susceptibility.

Why natural gums and thickeners are being replaced by semi-synthetic and synthetic polymers was discussed by Messrs R. S. McKee and N. M. Morss.

The natural products usually have a unique rheological or other property, but their purity, colour and reproducibility tend to vary. More importantly, perhaps their world prices tend to rise faster than those of synthetic materials.

Best known semi-synthetics are the cellulose ethers, in which a variety of properties can be obtained by varying the molecular weight of the cellulose and the type and quantity of the etherifying agent. Thus sodium carboxymethyl cellulose has displaced carrageenane thickeners in toothpastes.

Where homogeneity is paramount an entirely synthetic polymer is called for. Basic methyl vinyl anhydride resins contain repeating units that may be varied to give a range of viscosities. Other agents can be introduced to confer specific properties.

Dextran in cosmetics

Cosmetic uses of dextran, an anhydro-glucose polymer, were suggested in a paper by Gunnar Embring.

Suspensions of insoluble mineral salts in water are often stabilised by a thickener, such as the sodium salt of carboxymethyl cellulose or a natural gum. If, however, the thickener is added as a dry powder to a thick paste composed of about 100 g of barium sulphate and 40 ml of water, it actually makes the paste considerably thinner.

The author of the paper found that low-molecular sodium carboxymethyl dextran had an even better liquefying effect.

A modification of vessels used for homogenising viscous liquids was suggested by J. M. Smith after studies on the mixing of Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids.

In fluid mechanics of vessels of the "gate-and-anchor" type, which have agitators of the same order of size as the vessel itself a vortex forms behind the blade. In an elastic fluid the vortex is higher than would be expected, leaving appreciable proportions of contents unmixed.

A small deflector blade, fitted to the standard arm, produces a dramatic improvement in mixing performance.



NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Pharmaceutical specialities

Clinimycin range extended photo 1

Glaxo Laboratories Ltd have introduced Clinimycin syrup, a fruit-flavoured, orange coloured aqueous suspension containing oxytetracycline (as calcium salt) 125 mg per 5 ml. The syrup presentation, in 100 ml bottles (6s 8d) is being made available as a complement to the company's Clinimycin tablets which are also orange in colour. The 100 ml bottle provides a five-day course of broad-spectrum antibiotic treatment at a paediatric dosage level. For adults two bottles will be required for a five-day course of treatment. (Glaxo Laboratories Ltd, Greenford, Middlesex.)

Anti staphylococcal antibiotic

For intravenous infusion, Leo Laboratories Ltd, now list a new preparation of Fucidin containing diethanolamine fusidate 580 mg (equivalent to sodium fusidate 500 mg) (19s 6d). Presentation is in cartons containing a 50-ampoule of sterile citrate phosphate buffer and an ampoule containing the Fucidin. Dosage is 1.5 — 2g (as sodium fusidate) given by slow intravenous infusion over a period of at least two hours. (Leo Laboratories Ltd, 27 Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middlesex.)

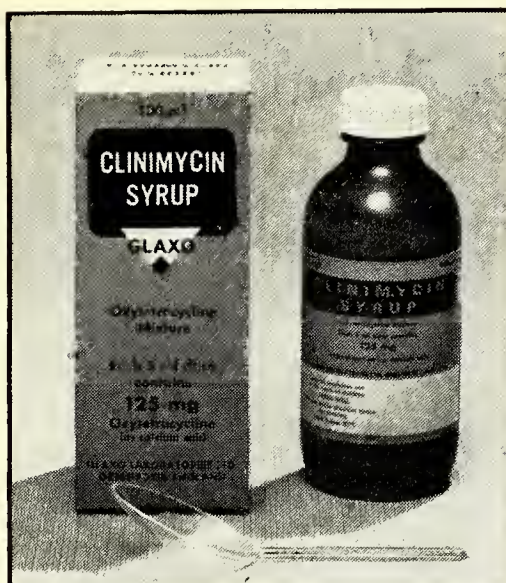
Toiletries and cosmetics

From Supersoft

For "troublesome" hair F. W. Hampshire & Co Ltd, now offer Supersoft herb shampoo. The shampoo is said to contain "all the natural goodness" of herbs like clover and rosemary, mare's tail, nettle, birch and arnica. Supersoft herb shampoo is available in sachets (5d) and 68-g bottles (2s 6d). (F. W. Hampshire & Co Ltd., Sunnysdale, Derby.)

A ready made market

Jean Sorelle claim that 2 million young television viewers of "Hector's House" are eager to purchase the new Sorelle soap figures based on the popular BBC series. The three figures are each made of 4 oz of specially prepared toilet soap (3s). (Jean Sorelle Ltd, 117 Great Portland Street, London W 1.)



1

Gillette Adjustable



3

Wilkinson in aerosol market photo 2

Wilkinson Sword is strengthening its position in the shaving market with a new shaving soap in an aerosol can (10s 6d). The formula for the preparation was developed by the company's research laboratories at Colnbrook, and the product is said to be a great success in Canada where it has been available for some time. Wilkinson Sword shaving soap has been introduced at this time with the Christmas gift market in mind.

Packaging is a distinctive black, white and gold aerosol can. The design on the can is repeated on the attractive outer carton. (Wilkinson Sword Ltd, Sword Works, Southfield Road, London W 4.)

Sundries

Adjustable razor photo 3

Introduced for the pre-Christmas selling period is the new styled adjustable Gillette razor which will take the place of the standard Gillette adjustable.

The new razor will be known by the



2

same name and will operate on the same basic system as the original adjustable model. The knurled control on the neck of the razor gives nine different settings of blade edge exposure.

Re-styling details include a new black handle giving extra grip for added safety in the bathroom. The handle has been lengthened to give the razor perfect balance. The product's packaging has also been revised and the new razor will sell in a self-standing box which will act as a display unit in its own right.

Inside the pack the razor is contained in its own lightweight plastic travelling case which is set in a sliding tray accessible from the base of the pack.

The razor comes complete with a dispenser of 10 Gillette Super Silver razor blades (22s 6d). (Gillette Industries Ltd, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.)

Cigarette tars trapped

A revolutionary cigarette holder that traps up to 85 per cent of high-temperature tars and nicotine from cigarette smoke is now available in Britain. Tar Gard (22s 6d), invented by an American engineer, Herbert Lebert, and granted a British Patent No. 890186, is not a filter.

It traps high temperature tars before they are inhaled. Smoke is drawn through a pinpoint opening, races through a tiny chamber, and smashes against a barrier. "The hot tars," say the makers, "are literally hurled out of the smoke." Depending on the brand, up to 88 per cent are removed. The low-temperature tars that give a cigarette its flavour and aroma travel on. No appreciable change, it is claimed, is experienced in the taste of the cigarette but the burnt-up feeling experienced after prolonged smoking is eliminated. With the short, transparent little instrument in its box is an additional black mouthpiece. For fashion-conscious women five other colours are also available. (Tar Gard (Distributors) Ltd, 15a Helenslea Avenue, London, NW 11.)

Photographic equipment review

Halina 300 camera. Made in Hong Kong, and distributed in Britain by *J. J. Silber Ltd*, 11 Northburgh Street, London EC 1. Recommended retail price £14 19s 1d.

There seems to be no end to the expertise of the design team at Haking Industries in Hong Kong in pouring forth a series of ingenious and interesting new models in a vast range of 126 cartridge instant-loading cameras. This particular model, the Halina 300, is typical of the black plastic and chrome trim styling. The camera has a very solid "feel" and its general presentation follows the lines which have come to be expected from this manufacturer. In comparison with some others it is, perhaps, rather chunky in handling.

The projecting lens barrel, with focusing mount from infinity down 3.5 ft (this has a smooth positive action, probably due to a very sluggish grease in the threaded rotating front cell) is set almost central on the front panel—the ends of this panel are slightly bowed and the curvature is followed by the ends of the body itself. The lens mount projects about $\frac{3}{4}$ in (about 20 mm) from the leather-grained front panel and above it is the lenticular honeycomb inset plastic panel of the photocell. To the right of this, also inset, is the front window of the viewfinder. The downward-sliding shutter release is at the left-hand side of the lens mount—this type of release has much to commend it because it is less likely to cause camera shake than the more usual plunger or button.

Since the shutter-release is on the front panel the top plate is free from excrescences—the rotating flashcube socket is recessed. The back of the body is equally uncluttered. The viewfinder gives an image about two-thirds life-size of the scene before the lens. Immediately below the flashcube socket is a push-button which has an effective and positive action for ejecting a used cube. Next there is the film-advance lever, of which a single stroke suffices to advance the film to the next exposure and also to rotate a cube (assuming one is in use) to the next flash.

Although the main part of the camera body is of black plastic the back is of pressed metal and is positively hinged at the left-hand side, with an upward-sliding latch on the right-hand end of the body—closing the back automatically relocks the catch. On the underside of the metallic surround to the plastic housing there is a standard $\frac{1}{4}$ -in tripod bush on the lens axis and, at the right-hand end, a receptacle for a pair of AAA or U16 batteries which has a sliding plastic cover.

Within the viewfinder, and at the left hand side, is a vertical black strip at the bottom of which is a small circular window. If this appears red there is insufficient light to take a picture and flash should be used. The exposure-guide sys-



The reproduction is from the centre of an 8x enlargement and is shown same size. Normal speed black-and-white film was exposed in the camera placed on a firm support and the negative was developed in a standard developer. A "straight" enlargement was made on normal paper, simulating a whole-plate print which is usually the largest size asked for from this size of negative

tem operates irrespective of whether there is a pair of batteries in position, so that it may be assumed that these are used only for firing the flashcube.

The instruction leaflet is commendably concise and each stage of the operation of the camera is clearly explained and illustrated. In its seven pages there is enough information to ensure that the newcomer to picture-making will be likely to obtain good results from straight-forward or flash photography. Simple line diagrams identify the essential parts of the camera, show the method of film loading, the way in which the batteries should be inserted and the placing of the flashcube.

A series of standard tests was made in the usual way, with the camera on a firm support, with lens focusing ring settings at distant, group and portrait indications, as well as flash at the recommended mid-position. No trouble whatever was experienced in handling this equipment and it behaved well under normal conditions of use. It is a reasonably priced camera which should be suitable for the average user who needs a simple piece of apparatus for ordinary picture-making.

Braun flash unit

A new Braun electronic flash unit, the F.110 (£23 18s 5d), measuring only $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in and weighing only 8 oz and giving a flash factor of 53 with 50 ASA film has been introduced by Johnsons of Hendon. The fully transistorised circuit is powered by a nickel-cadmium battery or from the mains. Recycling time with battery is 10 secs with mains 21 secs or with both ("duplex operation") 7 secs. The reflector covers a square field with an angle of 55°.

The unit can be fired by means of a centre contact or a synchronising cable and a separate charger works from any AC outlet. (Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd, 335 Hendon Way, London NW4.)

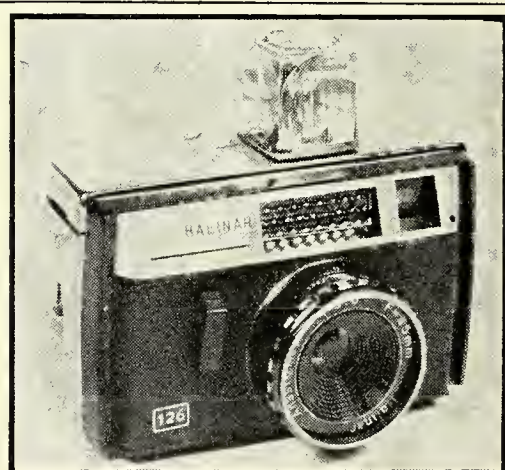
One-shot fine grain developer

Ilford Ltd, Ilford, Essex, are introducing, for the first time, a liquid developer formulation intended for the "one-use" high dilution system. Ilfosol (300 ml, 6s) has been formulated to give fine grain, full film speed and slightly higher acutance than standard MQ-borax developers.

Pack is a conical bottle of 300 ml and the red plastic cap is calibrated in four 10 ml sections.

Halina 300 camera

FILM SIZE	126 cartridge
MANUFACTURER	Made in Hong Kong
DISTRIBUTOR	J. J. Silber Ltd, London EC 1
LENS	Halinar optical glass anastigmat, coated, 45-mm f/5.6
SHUTTER FEATURES	Single fixed speed Automatic exposure control
ACCESSORIES	None. Flashcube socket built-in
DIMENSIONS	$4\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{7}{8}$ x $2\frac{7}{8}$ in (120 x 72 x 72 mm)
WEIGHT	16 oz (454 g)
IN PRODUCTION	Spring/summer 1969
DATE OF REVIEW	
RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICE	£14 19s 1d (includes £3 18s 8d purchase tax). Carrying case extra, £2 5s 6d (includes 12s purchase tax)



PROMOTIONS

Bisks Slimmers Club up to the 100,000 mark

To celebrate the enrolment of the 100,000th member of the Bisks Slimmers Club, Fisons Pharmaceuticals have awarded the member a dual prize—a week on a health farm followed by a 10-day Mediterranean cruise.

Winner of the prize is Mrs Eileen Knocke of Leicester, a 32-year-old mother of four. She is pictured with Mr B. S. Godbolt (left) of Fisons and Mr N. D. Crampton, manager of the Hinckley Road branch of Boots Ltd, where the winning packet of Bisks was bought.

The Bisks Slimmers Club was started in March 1968 to lend will-power to women trying to lose weight. Applications continue to arrive at the rate of about 250 a day. (Fisons Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Loughborough, Leics.)

Winter campaign for Buttercup

Press and television support is being given to Buttercup cough syrup throughout the winter months, from November until March, 1970. Spaces have been booked in the northern editions of the *Daily Express* and locally in *Newcastle Evening Chronicle*, *Sunday Sun*, *Wolverhampton Express* and *Star*, *Nottingham Evening Post*, *Derby Evening Telegraph*, *Leicester Mercury*, *Coventry Evening Telegraph* and *Stoke Evening Sentinel*.

Seven- and 15-sec spots will go out on Tyne-Tees, Lancashire and Yorkshire television. (Eucryl Ltd, 7 Oakley Road, Southampton, Hants.)

Two Horlicks competitions

Two consumer competitions are promoting Horlicks this autumn. Both are backed by advertising taken in the major women's journals, *TV Times* and *Daily Mirror*.



The 100,000th member of Bisks Slimmers' Club receives her prize

The first competition "Something to Sing About," runs until December, and offers total consumer prizes of £2,000 per month. In addition, the winners will also be able to win £1,000 per month for their Horlicks retailer.

Entry is by leaflets available from the retailer or in Press advertisements plus proof of purchase. Merchandising displays and leaflets are available.

The second competition, "How I Found Out About Horlicks," runs until March 1970. It offers monthly prizes of £25 plus ten £2 parcels of products. Proof of purchase is again required. (Beecham Products (UK), Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.)

Toothpaste tokens for free lipsticks

Six tokens collected from the cartons of Colgate dental cream entitle the purchaser to a free Outdoor Girl lipstick in the latest consumer offer. Usual selling price of the lipstick is 4s 6d.

With the standard-size Colgate are two tokens; large size three; extra large and

family sizes six. A lipstick will also be supplied against any carton plus a 3s postal order.

The offer closes in September 1970 (Colgate-Palmolive, 76 Oxford Street, W 1.)

Money-off packs of shampoos

From November until January, 1970, Beecham are offering the following consumer savings on shampoos. Sevenpence off economy Free and Lovely, fourpence off standard. Fivepence off economy Bristow's lanolin cream and liquid and threepence off standard. Fivepence off economy Silvikrin new natural shampoos and threepence off standard. (Beecham Toiletry Division, Beecham House, Brentford, Middlesex.)

Literature wallet

Pharmitalia have produced a literature wallet in which pharmacists can file the company's technical literature. The wallet bears the statement "The pharmacist is the logical link between Pharmitalia research and the prescriber." (Pharmitalia (UK) Ltd, Kingmaker House, Station Road, Barnet, Herts.)



ON TV NEXT WEEK

Ln = London; M = Midlands; Lc = Lancashire; Y = Yorkshire; Sc = Scotland; WW = Wales and West; So = South; NE = North-east; A = Anglia; U = Ulster; We = Westward; B = Border; G = Grampian; E = Eireann; CI = Channel Islands

Anadin: All except Lc, We, B, G, E.

Andrews liver salt: Sc, NE, U, B, G, E.

Askit: Sc, B, G.

Aspro: All except U, E.

Disprin: All except M, A, E.

JuiCets: Y.

Nulon: WW, A, We, B, CI.

Old Spice: All except E, CI.

Steradent: All except U, G, E.

Trufood baby milk: M, Lc, Y, So.

Free and Lovely: All except E.

Fynnon Spa: Ln, M, WW, So, NE, A, We.

Macleans: All except E.

TRADE NEWS

Secron decongestant 'over the counter'

Trentham Laboratories point out that their Secron children's decongestant (see *C&D* October 11, p. 340) is designed for "over the counter sales." They state that the preparation has been well received by chemists and sales to date give every indication that Secron "is going to be a great success." Distributors in the United Kingdom are E. C. De Witt & Co Ltd, P.O. Box No 3, Cherry Orchard Road, East Croydon CR9 6HD.

Packed goods and tablets

Cartwrights (Rawdon) Ltd, Rawdon, Leeds LS19 7YA (telephone Rawdon 2143/6) have arranged to undertake the name and address service for packed goods and packed tablets which were previously offered by H. & T. Kirby & Co Ltd. Full details of the service, products and prices will be supplied by Cartwrights (Rawdon) Ltd, on request.

Rimactane colour change

CIBA Laboratories Ltd, Horsham, Sussex announce a change in the presentation of Rimactane. Capsules coloured red and brown now replace the earlier all-red capsules; the active constituents are unchanged.

New Osram catalogue

A new lamps and tubes catalogue giving up-to-date net trade prices on all products has been published by Osram (GEC) Ltd. It includes trade information on photographic and projector lamps and is available on request to the Publicity Department, Osram (GEC) Ltd, PO Box 17, East Lane, Wembley, Middlesex.

New division formed

The House of Woodward is the newly formed home marketing division of G. O. Woodward & Co Ltd. The new division will offer the specialised tablet manufacturing and packaging service associated with G. O. Woodward & Co, who are now at Larkhill Laboratories, Putney Bridge Road, London, SW15.

The company point out their production capacity has been greatly increased to enable them to offer their services and products to a wider range of customers. The established business of Matthews & Wilson Ltd, will continue in the Woodward group and its policy will be as before.

Range withdrawn

Bengué & Co Ltd, Wembley, Middlesex, announce the withdrawal of their range of



Neo-Passiorine presentations and no further supplies will be available when present stocks are exhausted.

Distribution in Ireland

With effect from November 1 Calmic Ltd will be responsible for distribution in Ireland of Burroughs Wellcome products, Tubarine, Anectine, Vasoxine and the Wellcome peripheral nerve stimulator. From the above date orders for these products should be sent to: Calmic Ltd, Montague Lane, Dublin 2.

Micoren capsules new strength

Geigy (UK) Ltd, Pharmaceuticals Division, Hurdfield Industrial Estate, Macclesfield, Cheshire has introduced Micoren in capsules of 400 mg as an addition to the currently available 200 mg capsules. The 400 mg flexible gelatine Micoren capsule is indicated for the treatment of chronic hypoventilation, particularly in bronchitis. By assisting depth of respiration Micoren capsules increase gaseous exchange to give improved oxygenation, thereby enabling the patient to become more active. Micoren 400 mg capsules are available in blister packs of 100 (75s) and 500 (350s).

Bold from Leichner

Leichner's real Chrome yellow eyeshadow (5s 3d) comes from their professional range and is a "good old greasepaint stick." Applied with a brush to the lid, it is recommended to be teamed with a line of shades of grey, jade or hazel from the Kamera Klear collection. (L. Leichner (London) Ltd, 436 Essex Road, London, N1.)

Decimalisation forward planning

A folder, containing forms which set out various alternatives for dealing with the problems posed by decimalisation — by printed price alterations, by printed weight alterations, by size changes and so on, has been sent to their customers by E. S. & A. Robinson Ltd, Redcliffe Street, Bristol. A covering letter invites co-operation in the forward planning of any changes, so that they can be effected in time to meet marketing plans. The motive force behind this move is that if provisional

planning of changes is delayed until even early into 1970 it could well be impossible to carry out all the work necessary, because of overloading on certain production facilities.

Ethyl chloride and eau de Cologne

Bengue & Co Ltd, Wembley, Middlesex, announce that ethyl chloride with eau de Cologne, 30 g local; 50 g and 100 g local and general are now discontinued and no further supplies of ethyl chloride with eau de Cologne will be available when present stocks are exhausted. The entire range of ethyl chloride plain is still available.

Change of supplier

The oral haematinic Sidros is being acquired by Potter & Clarke Ltd, from Horlicks Ltd on October 31. Orders should be sent to: Potter & Clarke Ltd, c/o E. C. DeWitt & Co Ltd, Seymour Road, London, E10. (Tel.: 01-539 3334.)

Reformulated in 5 ml dose

A. Wander Ltd, 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W1, have reformulated Triotussic suspension from a 4 ml dose to a 5 ml dose and is now packed in 500 ml bottles (13s 6d). The 4 and 20 fl oz bottles are being discontinued.

New pack for Laguna bath salts

Since early October Laguna bath salts have been issued in packets carrying a full-colour illustration of a tropical lagoon — directly linked to the recent 30-second TV commercial.

Product description is up-dated to "Blue Laguna . . . luxury in every bath." An improved opening device and more brilliant varnishing complete the face-lift. The product is sold in two sizes: large, 567 g, and standard 340 g. The packaging design is by Interlink Advertising Ltd.

Metricated

Maws Pharmacy Supplies Ltd, New Barnet, Herts. Tancolin children's cough linctus 100 cc (4s 6d) replaces the existing packs of 2½ and 4 fl oz.

Bonus offers

Lusty's Natural Products Co Ltd, London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex. Lusty's bath cubes. 12 boxes invoiced as 11 until November 30.

Total Beauty Ltd, 89a High Road, Wood Green, London, N22 (telephone 01-889 3351 or 01-889 3543). Spray Away aerosol depilatory. 13 invoiced as 12. 42 invoiced as 36.

Maws Pharmacy Supplies Ltd, New Barnet, Herts. Tancolin linctus 100 cc 24 invoiced as 22, 36 invoiced as 30. Tancolin pastilles additional 5 per cent discount on 24 packs, 7½ per cent on 36 and 12½ per cent on 72.

Hills Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Spring Banks Works, Nelson, Lancs. Hills adult bronchial balsam, junior balsam, balsam pastilles. Extra 5 per cent discount on 72 assorted products; 10 per cent on 144. (Corrected note.)

MEDICAL PRESS

Systemic effects of topical steroids

Use of betamethasone disodium phosphate (Beta-Corlan) in the treatment of aphthous ulcers is commonly associated with adrenal suppression, according to a report from Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.

The authors conclude that use of that steroid in oral lesions cannot therefore be justified any more. [Beta-Corlan was recently discontinued.]

However, the work upon which the conclusion is based also showed that therapeutic doses of topical oral hydrocortisone hemisuccinate (Corlan) and betamethasone 17-valerate (Betnovate) do not impair adrenal function in adults and their efficacy in the treatment of recurrent aphthous ulceration and oral lichen planus has been established, say the authors. (*British Medical Journal*, October 18.)

TRADE MARKS

Applications advertised before registration
Trade Marks Journal October 8
No. 4754

Dermophil (device), 927,875, by Laboratoire du Dermophil Indien, La Ferte-Macé (Orme), France. Cosmetic preparations, non-medicated toilet preparations and perfumes, all for use on the skin (3).
Monitor Special, 935,413, by Laboratoires Biologiques Arval SA, Sion (Valais), Switzerland. Cosmetic preparations for use in suntanning (3).
St. Monica, 935,888, by Wigglesworth Ltd, West-houghton, Lancs. For soaps, perfumes, perfumed non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3).

Domuval, 939,637, by Miles Laboratories Inc, Elkhart, Indiana, USA. For non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetic preparations (3).

3M, 909,378, by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co, Saint Paul, Minnesota, USA. For tapes, plasters, dressings and drapes, all being adhesive coated and for medical, surgical and dental use; pharmaceutical radioactive preparations and substances, all for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes (5).

Ketrax, 915,266, by Janssen Pharmaceutica NV, Beerse, Belgium. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances (5).

Ektomin, 923,541, by CIBA Ltd, Basle, Switzerland. For pesticide (5).

Lumbosol, B924,334, by Roche Products Ltd, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of diseases of the lumbar region (5).

Metaframe (device), 927,417, by Metaframe Corporation, Maywood, New Jersey, USA. For veterinary preparations for fish; disinfectants and deodorants for use in aquariums; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin in aquariums; algicides (5).

Top-O-Clip, B928,292, by J. R. Geigy AG, Basle, Switzerland. For sheep dips; and veterinary and disinfection preparations and substances, all for use on or in relation to sheep (5).

Steclox, 929,339, by E. R. Squibb & Sons Ltd, Twickenham, Middlesex. For anti-infective pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use (5).

Primavent, 934,330, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany. Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances; medical and surgical plasters; material prepared for bandaging (5).

Galfar, 935,583, by Galen Ltd, Portadown, County Armagh, Northern Ireland. **Domuval**, 939,638, by

Miles Laboratories Inc, Elkhart, Indiana, USA. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5).
Mozelix, 936,085, by R.P. Drugs Ltd, Leeds, Yorks. For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5).

Sempervac, 937,917, by Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Brentford, Middlesex. For vaccines for veterinary use (5).

Libovax, 940,859, by Wellcome Foundation Ltd, London NW 1. For veterinary preparations and substances (5).

Rhodergon, 941,000, by Société Rhodiacta, Paris, France. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; medical and surgical plasters; material prepared for bandaging; and material for stopping teeth (5).

Desapart, 941,881, by Sandoz Products Ltd, Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks. For pharmaceutical products (5).

Carnival, 939,838, by Carmen Curler Co, Ltd, London W 1. For hair curling machines (7).

Prestinox, 934,229, by Prestinox SA, Sevran, France. For photographic and cinematographic instruments and apparatus; parts and fittings and film developing utensils (9).

PATENTS

Complete specifications accepted
From the 'Official Journal (Patents)'
September 17

Insecticidal Mixtures

Du Pont De Nemours & Co. 1,168,932.

6-acylamino-penicillanic acid derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof

Hoffmann-La Roche & Co AG. 1,168,941.

Preparation of sodium oxacillin

Vseojusny Nauchnoissledovatel'sky Instut Antibiotikov. 1,168,953.

Digoxin ethers and etheresters

Boehringer Mannheim GmbH. 1,168,970.

Azetidine derivatives

Beecham Group Ltd. 1,169,027.

Hepato-protective drugs

Laboratoire Choay. 1,169,074.

Penicillanic acids

American Home Products Corporation. 1,169,077.

Method for combating micro-organisms

Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,169,130.

Fluoro-substituted phenylpiperidines and their preparation

Rexall Drug & Chemical Co. 1,169,138.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s 6d each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC 2, from October 29

COMING EVENTS

Monday October 27

Medway Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Princes Hall, Corn Exchange, Rochester, at 7.30 pm. Working dinner at which speakers will be Mr D. Maddock, a member of Council, and Mr Paul Dean, MP for Somerset North.

Tuesday October 28

Ayrshire Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Ayr Technical College, Dam Park, Ayr, at 7.45 pm. Dr A. Balfour Selare (Eastern District Hospital, Glasgow) on "Central Nervous System Drugs." (Lecture course).

Dudley Stourbridge and District Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Victoria Hotel, Old Hill, at 8 pm. Lecture on Book-keeping.

Fife Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Ollerton Hotel, Kirkealdy, at 7.45 pm. Mr A. W. Patterson on "A Conducted Tour from Roman to Victorian Times" (Evolution of Pharmacy).
Glasgow Pharmacy Club, Cameron House, Hardgate, at 7.30 pm. Annual dinner and dance.

Leicester and Leicestershire Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Post-graduate medical centre,

New Bridge Street, Leicester, at 8 pm. Professor Jack Simmons on "Destruction and Survival of Leicester Buildings" (slide talk).

London Branch, Guild of Public Pharmacists, Wellcome Building, London NW 1, at 7.30 pm. Dr A. J. Duggan, and Dr L. G. Petty, on "Tropical Diseases as Seen in Britain Today."

North Staffordshire Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, North Staffordshire Medical Institute, Hartshill, at 7.45. Post-graduate course. Dr H. G. Boddie on "Collagen Diseases, No. 2."

North-west Region, Pharmaceutical Society. Lecture theatre G7, Harris College, Corporation Street, Preston, Lanes, at 7.30 pm. First of a refresher course of six weekly lectures on pharmacology prepared by staff of the department of pharmacology, University of Manchester. 1, "The Autonomic Nervous System and the Interpretation of Drug Action." Fee 7s 6d per lecture. Applications to Mr M. Rawsthorne, 52 Duchy Avenue, Fulwood, Preston, Lanes.

Warrington Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Hill Cliffe Hydro, at 8 pm. Business meeting including discussion of Council statements on matters of professional conduct, supervision in pharmacies and health education.

West Hertfordshire Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Crown Hotel, St Albans Road, Watford, at 8 pm. Cosmetic evening by Max Factor Ltd.

Wednesday October 29

Agricultural and Veterinary Pharmacy Group, School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Leics, 2 pm. Group meeting.
Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 pm. Wine and cheese evening.

Leeds Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Parkway Hotel, Otley Road, Leeds 16, at 7.30 pm. Annual dinner.

National Pharmaceutical Union and Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation. Trades House of Glasgow, Glassford Street, Glasgow, C 1, at 8 pm. Regional meeting. Mr R. H. Stewart on "Some Thoughts on the Financial Management of Pharmacies."

Shropshire and Montgomeryshire Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Medical institute, Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury, at 8 pm. Combined meeting with doctor members of the institute on "Hazards of Prescribing and Dispensing."

Stockport Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Belgrade Hotel, Stockport, at 7.30 pm. Annual dinner and dance.

Sunderland Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Roker Hotel, Sunderland, at 7.15 pm. Annual dinner and dance.

University of London, Institute of Diseases of the Chest, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London SW 3, at 5 pm. Dr K. M. Citron on "New Drugs in Tuberculosis."

Thursday October 30

Aylesbury Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Archery Hall, Stoke Mandeville Hospital, at 8 p.m. Wing Commander P. J. Stevens (consultant pathologist, RAF) on "Investigation of Aircraft Accident Casualties".

Blackpool Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Imperial Hotel, Blackpool, at 7.45 pm. Mr A. G. M. Madge, a member of Council, on "What does pharmacy and the Council mean to you?"

Royal Institute of Chemistry, The Polytechnic, Sunderland, at 6.15 pm. Dr D. G. Wibberley, Aston University, on "Some Aspects of the Chemotherapy of Cancer."

Friday October 31

Wigan and St Helens Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Liverpool School of Pharmacy, Byrom Street, Liverpool 3. Mr J. F. Humphreys-Jones, on "Powders and Tablets."

MARKET NEWS

Spices continue mostly firm

London, October 21: Most spices continued firm during the week. Gingers were sharply advanced in view of the lack of offers from origin. Jamaican No. 2 advanced 50s cwt and Nigerian split by 25s. The lower grades of West Indian nutmegs were dearer for shipment by fourpence to sixpence lb. Alleppy green cardamoms were quoted one shilling lb higher for forward delivery but white Sarawak pepper was reduced for forward shipment by threepence lb and spot by sixpence. Celery seed shippers also dropped their quotations but at 975s cwt the rate was still above spot values.

Lower per lb were Canadian senega (by sixpence); cherry bark (one penny) and hydrastis (sixpence). Hyocymus was nominal on the spot as shipment advanced threepence lb. Chinese menthol remains short on the spot but despite that and a one-shilling per lb rise in the forward rate, holders repeated last week's price of 40s. Meanwhile Brazilian was quiet and unchanged in price.

Among essential oils bois de rose fell by 1s 6d lb on the spot following easier offers for shipment. Lemongrass was 2s 6d kg up in the cif position while *Arvensis* peppermint rose generally by threepence lb.

Phenacetin and salicylamide are a few pence per kg higher, but other pharmaceutical chemicals were unchanged.

Pharmaceutical chemicals

Acetic Acid: (12-ton lots in bulk per ton), BPC glacial £85; 98-100 per cent; £78, 80 per cent grades; technical £68; pure £74.

Acetylsalicylic acid: (Per kg) 1,000-kg 9s 2½d; 250-kg, 10s 0½d.

Ascorbic acid: (Per kg) 1-kg 27s; 5-kg 24s; 50-kg 21s 6d. Coated is 1s 6d more and **Sodium ascorbate** 4s 6d more than the acid.

Bacitracin: USP 75s per mega unit.

Benzoic acid: 50-kg kegs, 6s 5d kg; sodium salt 8s 4d.

Calciferol: Above 5-kg lots 3s 3d per g.

Calcium pantothenate: 92s 6d for 1 to 9-kg lots.

β-Carotene: Suspension 20 per cent 334s 6d kg.

Cyanocobalamin: Up to 200-g lots 40s per g.

Cortisone: per g in 1 kg lots. Acetate 4s 6d; **Hydrocortisone** acetate or alcohol also 4s 6d.

Gallic acid: BP 12s 6d per lb for 1-cwt lots; 5-cwt 12s 3d lb.

Hippuric acid: 10-kg lots 27s 6d kg.

Hydroxocobalamin: 105s per g.

Hypophosphorous acid: BPC 1959 17s per kg; pure (50 per cent) 21s.

Menaphthone: 100-kg lots 120s kg; **Aceto-**, 112s 6d; **Menaphthone sodium bisulphite** (vitamin K₃) 67s.

Nicotinamide: (Per kg) 1-kg 32s; 10-100 kg 29s.

Nicotinic acid: 1-kg 27s 6d; 5-kg 25s kg; 25-kg 22s 6d; 50-kg 22s.

Oleic acid: BP £171 per ton delivered.

D-Pathenol: 1-9 kg 182s kg; 10-kg 172s per kg.
Penicillin: Sterile sodium, potassium or procaine, 3·1d per Mu. for 5,000 Mu. 1 million 2·8d per Mu.

Phenacetin: 1,000 kg 14s 8d kg.

Phosphoric acid: BP (s.g. 1·750); 10-drum lots 161s 7d per cwt; 54-kg lots in bottles 6s 2d per kg.

Pyridoxine: (Per kg) 170s; 5-kg tin 167s kg. 25-kg drum 165s.

Pyrogalllic acid: 1-cwt photographic crystals 32s 3d per lb.

Riboflavin: 161s 6d kg; 5-kg tin 157s kg; 25-kg 155s.

Salicylamide: 250-kg 13s 10½d per kg.

Salicylic acid: 250-kg 7s 3d kg.

Santonin: Supplies short.

Sodium bicarbonate: BP £24 8s per ton for 8-ton lots in 1-cwt bags.

Sodium chloride: Vacuum dried 179s 4d per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots.

Sodium cyclamate: 1-ton lots 4s lb.

Sodium fluoride: BPC 50-kg kegs 10s 4d kg.

Sodium formate: BPC 1934 6s 8d kg in 50-kg lots.

Sodium gluconate: Pyrogen-free 500-g £12 per kg; refined 150 kg 8s 9d kg.

Sodium metabisulphite: Powder 1s 11d kg in 50-kg sack.

Sodium nitrate: BPC, 50-kg kegs 6s 2d per kg.

Sodium pantothenate: Per kg 122s 6d for 1-9 kg lots.

Sodium perborate: (Per ton) **tetrahydrate** (minimum 10 per cent available oxygen), £144 8s, in kegs; £136 18s in bags; **perborate monohydrate** (15 per cent available oxygen) is £313 4s.

Sodium percarbonate: (Per ton), £173 15s in kegs (bags £7 10s per ton lower) for minimum 12 per cent available oxygen.

Sodium phosphate: BP acid crystal 6s 3d kg; powder 8s 1d.

Sodium potassium tartrate: BPC (Per 1,000-kg) 50-kg £267; 250-kg £258.

Sodium salicylate: 1-ton lots in bulk 3s 10½d per lb.

Sodium sulphate: BP from £30 to £35 per ton as to crystal. BP exsiccated £58 10s ton.

Sodium sulphite: 4-ton lots; photo quality, £31 12s 6d per ton in bags.

Sodium thiosulphate: in 4-ton lots £40 per ton ex works.

Streptomycin: Sterile base and sulphate over 25-kg lots 3·1d per g; non sterile 3d per g.

Strychnine: 100-oz lots alkaloid 7s per oz sulphate; hydrochloride 6s.

Tannic acid: BP 5-cwt lots, fluffy 11s 3d per lb; powder 11s.

Tartaric acid: 1,000-kg, in bags delivered £368 10s. Drums plus 10s.

Thiamine: (Per kg) hydrochloride 1-kg tin 110s; 5-kg 108s; 25-kg 106s. The mononitrate is 114s; 112s and 110s for similar quantities.

Thioglycollic acid: Basic rates per lb 97·98 per cent, 26-lb packs 15s 6d; 75 per cent 11s 6d; ammonium thioglycollate 40 per cent, pH 9·3 (24-lb packs), 7s; monoethanolamine thioglycollate, pH 9·9 40 per cent 10s 2d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

Vitamin A: Acetate and palmitate up to 10,000 million international units; 2½d per m.i.u.; 10-15,000 m.i.u. 2½d.

Vitamin D: Powder for tableting, 850,000 i.u. per g. 155s per kg. Crystalline see under calciferol.

Vitamin E: (kg) Tocopheryl acetate 267s 6d; 10-kg. 262s; 25 per cent dry powder 10-kg 102s.

Crude drugs*

Aconite: *Napellus* 7s 6d lb nominal.

Agar: Kobe No. 1, 18s 6d lb, cif; European powder 16s delivered.

Aloes: (per cwt) Cape primes 305s spot, 285s, cif; Curacao 640s spot; shipment nominal.

Balsams: (Per lb) **Canada:** Shipment 32s, cif; 33s spot; **Copaiba:** 10s, cif; 10s 6d spot, **Peru:** 13s 6d spot; 13s, cif; **Tolu:** BP 13s; genuine as imported 41s 6d cif.

Belladonna: Leaves 3s 6d lb spot, 3s 4d, cif; herb 1s 10d spot, 1s 9d, cif; root 1s 11d spot; 1s 10d, cif. **Benzoine:** BPC, spot £32 to £45 per cwt.

Buchu: 27s spot and cif.

Calumba: Spot 140s cwt; 130s, cif.

Camphor: BP powder 35s kg.

Cardamoms: (Per lb) Tanzanian 20s lb spot; 19s 6d cif. Alleppy green 31s, cif, prime seed 37s 6d, cif.

Cascara: Spot 380s cwt nominal, shipment 370s cif.

Cassia: *Lignea*, broken 495s, cwt spot.

Cherry bark: Thin natural 2s 10d lb spot; 2s 9d, cif.

Chillies: Zanzibar 350s cwt, spot; Mombasa 280s.

Cinnamon: Seychelles bark 400s cwt spot; 365s, cif. Ceylon quills (cif), four 0's 7s 4d lb; two 0's 7s 12d; quillings 4s 3d to 5s 1d.

Cloves: Zanzibar standard 15s 6d lb, cif.

Cochineal: (Per lb). Canary isles prices nominal. Peruvian silver grey 36s, spot; 34s, cif.

Cocillana: Bark 3s 3d lb spot.

Colocynth pulp: Spot 4s 6d lb; 4s 3d, cif.

Cubebs: Spot quoted at 285s cwt.

Dandelion: Root 560s cwt spot, nominal; no forward offers.

Ergot: (lb) Spanish 8s 9d; 8s 6d, cif; Continental 9s 9d and 9s 6d, cif.

Gentian: Spot 370s cwt; shipment 355s, cif.

Ginger: (cwt) Nigerian split 455s; peeled 460s spot, shipment not offering. Jamaican No. 3 750s spot.

Gums: (Per cwt) **Acacia:** Kordofan cleaned sorts 265s spot; 252s cif. **Karaya:** No. 2 f.a.q. 435s spot; 415s, cif. **Tragacanth:** No. 1 spot £290; No. 2 £265.

Honey: (Per cwt ex stone). Australian light amber 150s, medium amber 142s 6d, Argentinian 145s, Canadian 216s, Mexican 150s, Chinese 130s.

Hydrastis: 32s 6d lb spot; 31s 6d, cif.

Hyoscyamus: *Niger* 2s 3d lb nominal; 2s, cif.

Ipecacuanha: (Per lb)—Matto Grosso spot 56s; 55s, cif nominal, Costa Rican spot 62s; shipment 59s, cif.

Jalap: Brazilian 2s 1d lb spot; 1s 11d, cif.

Kola nuts: West African halves 9d lb; 7½d, cif.

Lemon peel: Spot and cif, 2s 9d lb nominal.

Liquorice: Root, Scarce on spot nominally 90s cwt. Anatolian block juice, 250s per cwt.

Lobelia: (lb) Dutch, new crop, November delivery 4s 3d, cif; 4s 9d spot. American 12s 9d, cif; 13s spot.

Lycopodium: Indian 60s lb spot; Shipment 45s, cif.

Mace: Grenada pale blade 9s 6d, cif.

Menthol: (lb) Chinese 40s spot; October-November shipment 35s 9d, cif. Brazilian 27s spot; 26s 3d, cif.

Mercury: Spot £215-£223 per flask of 76 lb.

Nutmegs: (Per lb, cif). Grenada 80's 6s 4d; sound assorted 5s 5d; defectives 4s 10d.

Nux Vomica: Shipment 110s cwt, cif.

Orris root: New crop short. Up to 600s cwt c and t.

Pepper: Sarawak white 5s 6d per lb spot, 5s 3d, cif; black 4s spot and cif.

Podophyllum: *Emodi* 420s cwt spot; 350s, cif October-November.

Potash sulphurated: BPC, 1959, 8s 10d kg in 50-kg drums.

Quillaia: Spot and forward nominal.

Rhubarb: Various grades offered at from 10s to 25s per lb spot.

Saffron: Mancha superior 575s, per lb

Sarsaparilla: Spot 5s 9d lb; shipment 5s 3d, cif.

Seeds: (Per cwt) **Anise:** Chinese star 177s 6d; Spanish green 255s, both duty paid. **Caraway:** Dutch 170s spot. **Celery:** Indian for shipment now 975s, cif, spot 900s. **Coriander:** Moroccan new crop 95s spot 91s, cif. **Cumin:** Chinese 165s; Iranian 172s 6d both duty paid. **Dill:** Chinese 120s duty paid; 90s, cif (50-kg). **Fennel:** Chinese 115s duty paid; 95s, cif (50 kg). **Fenugreek:** Moroccan 72s 6d duty paid; 54s 6d, cif. **Mustard:** English 52 s6d-87s 6d as to quality.

Senega: Canadian 28s 6d; shipment 28s, cif. Japanese 20s in bond.

Strophanthus: Kombe 65s lb spot; 60s, cif.

Styrax: Spot 21s 6d lb; 21s 6d, cif.

Tonquin beans: Para 8s lb spot, 7s 6d, cif.

Turmeric: Madras finger 450s cwt spot; shipment 395s to 400s, cif.

Waxes: (cwt) **Bee's:** Dar es Salaam October-November 725s cif. **Candelilla** 550s spot; 540s, cif. **Fatty-grey Carnauba** 350s spot, 330s, cif; prime yellow 550s and 510s, cif.

Witch hazel leaves: Spot 4s 10d lb spot nominal 4s 8d, cif.

New York market

New York, October 20: Caffeine prices have been raised by 11 cents per lb to a minimum of \$1.99 lb by one large maker. Bismuth metal supplies are reported very tight; salts remain at the advanced levels established in July.

*Prices obtained by importers or manufacturers ex warehouse for bulk quantities.

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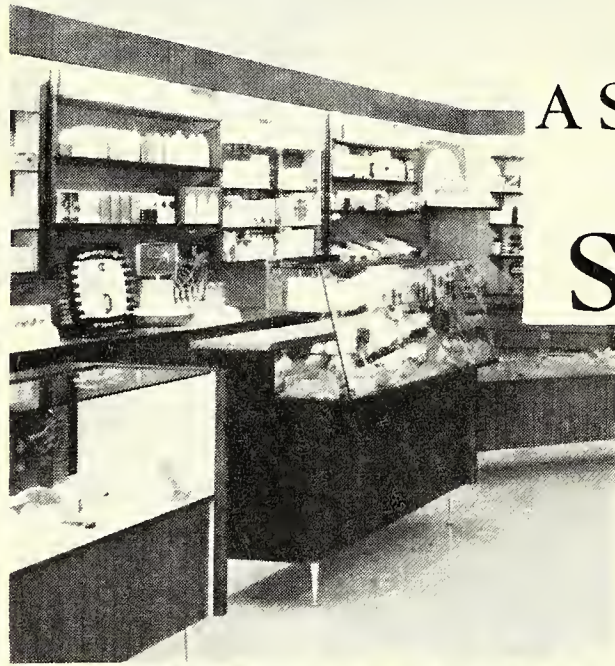
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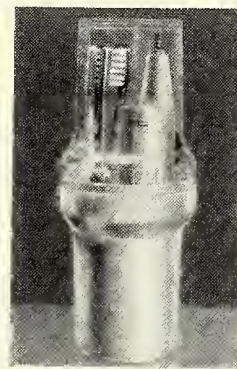
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required by this large psychiatric hospital. Salary scale £1,494-£1,955. Whitley Council conditions and scales applicable. Applications naming two referees to the Group Secretary, Friern Hospital, New Southgate, London, N 11.

WESTON SUPER MARE GENERAL HOSPITAL Senior Pharmacist

required for full time duties in the hospital pharmacy. Salary on the scale £1,220 to £1,520 according to previous service. Whitley Council conditions of service. Applications to be sent to Hospital Secretary, General Hospital Boulevard, Weston Super Mare, stating age, qualifications and names of two referees.

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Locum Pharmacist

required at above busy acute hospital from 27th October to 15th November. Apply Hospital Secretary, (01 672 1222).

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OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Ministry of Health and Social Services**PHARMACIST**

Applications are invited for a pensionable post in the Ministry of Health and Social Services.

Qualifications

Candidates should be at least 30 years of age and of British nationality. They must be registered Pharmaceutical Chemists and have a university degree in pharmacy or a closely allied discipline or have equivalent qualifications.

They should also have a good knowledge of both hospital and retail pharmacy. An up-to-date knowledge of modern medicaments is essential and a knowledge of industrial pharmacy and/or experience of administrative work would be an advantage.

Duties

The successful candidate, under the direction of the Ministry's Chief Pharmacist, will assist in all the pharmaceutical work of the Ministry undertaken at professional level, including advice on hospital pharmacies, on general pharmaceutical services and on other pharmaceutical matters.

Salary Scale from 1st January next £2,225-£2,925.

Entry point will be related to experience and qualifications.

Preference for ex-Service Candidates.

Application forms and further particulars obtainable from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 45 Chichester Street, Belfast, BT1 4JU; completed application forms to be returned by 22 November 1969.

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INDEX TO DISPLAY ADVERTISERS

Aronde Laboratories Ltd	Int. Edit.	8	Heron, John H., Ltd	4
Boots Pure Drug Co Ltd		20	Haycraft, T. C., Ltd	4
Bristol-Myers Co Ltd		5	Heyman, A. & H.	4
Brown & Polson Ltd		7	Ilon Laboratories Ltd	Int. Edit. 13
Burrough, James, Ltd		4	International Chemical Co	4
Burroughs Wellcome & Co	Price List	1	Mobbs Miller Ltd	19
Burroughs Wellcome & Co		2	Potter & Clarke Ltd	Int. Edit. 8
Co-Caps (Coded Capsules)	Price List	3	Progress Shaving Brush (Vulfix) Ltd	Int. Edit. 13
Cox, Arthur H., & Co Ltd	Int. Edit.	9	Ransom, William, & Son Ltd	Front Cover
Fencolor Laboratories Ltd		4	Salemaster Shopfittings Ltd	6
Franks, Alfred & Bartlett Co Ltd	Int. Edit. 10 & 11		Teeda Ltd	4
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